

GRAY FORD CO. DIRECTORY.	
COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sherriff.....	Wm. S. Chalker
Clerk.....	James W. Hartwick
Register.....	John L. Leese
Treasurer.....	John Rasmussen
Prosecuting Attorney.....	J. Patterson
Judge of Probate.....	J. C. Gentry
C. C. Com.....	J. R. Wright
Surveyor.....	Wm. H. Hanson
SUPERVISORS.	
Grove Township.....	Thos. Walsley
South Branch.....	F. F. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....	John Hanna
Maple Fork.....	Ben. F. Sherman
Grayling.....	Jas. K. Wright
Frederick.....	W. Patterson
Judge of Probate.....	E. R. Rellor
Blaine.....	F. F. Borsell
Center Plain.....	A. Emory

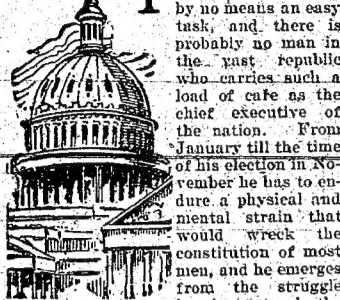
PRESIDENT HAS CARE

NO EASY TASK TO BE THE HEAD OF THIS REPUBLIC.

For Four Years Our Chief Executive Is the Greatest Burden Bearer of the Nation—Must Suppress All Personal Inclination and Assume Dignity.

Troubles of His Own.

Washington correspondence.



To be a President of the United States is by no means an easy task, and there is probably no man in the past republic who carries such a load of care as the chief executive of the nation. From January till the time of his election in November he has to endure a physical and mental strain that would wreck the constitution of most men, and he emerges from the struggle bearing not only the pain of victory but also the thousand and one weighty details which are pressed upon him as the presumptive occupant of the executive mansion. From the time of his election till the morning of his inauguration he is the most watched, the most sought, and the most worked man in the country. And the cares already borne are only an intimation of those that come after his inaugural address has been read and he has taken possession of the executive mansion.

Not the least of the things which require the attention of the new occupant of the executive mansion is the care which must be taken not to say or do anything that would not be in accordance with the dignity and traditions of the great republic. He is endeavoring to do many of these things as it is with innumerable small affairs. He must many times a day ask himself the question if this or that suggested action is in keeping with the dignity of the President of the United States. Personal impulses by the thousands must be suppressed. The man must have a great extent make himself over. Almost without exception every American who has occupied the presidential office has risen to it, risen in character and dignity and manner, no matter how much below it he was at the outset. It is an office which demands that a man shall sink himself and become almost another entity. The wonder is that so many of our Presidents have retained their personal characteristics and habits, their naturalness and simplicity, while in office. All the tendency is in the other direction. Unconsciously to the man himself he is drawn out of himself. He ceases to be as his friends knew him, as he knew himself, as he takes on a new consciousness. He is "the President." This fact he is never permitted to forget. It follows him everywhere. It hobbles up imperceptibly at the simplest dinner in a country house as well as in a cabinet meeting at the executive mansion.

In monarchical countries sovereigns are reared. They are to the manner born. From infancy they are trained to be rulers. They approach gradually, step by step, the station which we thrust a man into almost without warning. It is a fact that the greatest, most stupendous transition which comes to any man in the world is to him when the people of the United States take from his law office or his home or his modest official station and thrust into the presidential chair. A distinguished foreigner said not long ago: "It is amazing that you get so good Presidents as you do, and it is a remarkable thing that you public men are adaptable enough to rise so easily and naturally to the heights of your sovereignty. But they cannot be happy." This foreigner was right. Probably not one President in ten is happy while in office.

A Weight of Care.

As if this were not enough, our political system makes the President the center of party activity, personal ambition and desire. Not only must all appointments be made theoretically by him as chief executive, but actually by him in person. Before making them he must see and talk with all the interested persons, no matter how great their number. If they come again and again for the avowed purpose of "bringing the pressure of persistency," they must be seen and mollified. Crossroads politicians must have access to the ruler of the American people about seven-by-nine postoffice. The President must keep open house to all the Senators and Representatives in Congress, of whom there are something like 450, and the members of the professional office brokers. Through all this the President is expected to maintain his dignity and his equanimity, keep his patience unshaken and his sense of justice and of the fitness of things unswerving. During the whole four years of his administration he bears upon his shoulders the responsibilities and cares of the nation. In the case of most Presidents there is no cessation of toil. The cares of the chief executive are rarely dropped when he leaves the office. They accompany him to the social function, they are his constant companion as he attempts to enjoy a few days' outing, they are his most intimate associates even in his family circle, and they even follow him into his bed chamber and there minister to the discomforts of his slumber.

Americans are not always a considerate people, but it is doubtful if they ever had a better chance to understand the persons who are necked into it, and will multiply that number by four and complete shaking hands with all of them, he will form a notion of what infinite nuances hand-shaking folk can make of themselves if you can only get enough of them together. Mr. Harrison records that every one who ever had to undergo the ordeal suffered from the agony of it, until President Hayes discovered that if he reached forward and grasped the hand of an approaching "shaker" before the

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Jury Returns a Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

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Compared to this the life imprisonment of an ordinary criminal is merciful. Dreyfus is certainly being tortured to death.

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MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Culture of Sugar Beets Around Port Huron—An Important Tax Decision—Old Man Burned to Death—Shot His Father—Killed by Mistake.

Better Than Expected.

Secretary Fred W. Sherman of the Port Huron Beet Sugar Co., has received a report from the State analyst, Prof. R. G. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, giving the result of an analysis of samples of sugar beets grown in that section. Of thirty samples which were submitted, grown in different sections of the county, an average percentage of sugar of 17.01 was secured, and a percentage of purity of 83.9. In several instances where the data was kept, patches showed a yield of sugar of 10 to 15 tons per acre. With the percentage of sugar contained in the beets disclosed in the analysis they would have brought \$5.07 per ton at the factory.

An Important Decision.

Judge Sharpe filed an opinion in Circuit Court at West Branch in the case of Geo. N. Hauptmann, and David N. Wright vs. the township of Horton et al., to set aside certain taxes assessed on complainants' lands for certain persons associated with the township of Horton et al. The first day of the trial was held on the first day of the trial, and the complainants neglected to meet on the first day of the trial, and on which day complainants' agents endeavored to be heard before the board. The board did meet on the second day. Judge Sharpe holds that, while the failure of the complainants to meet on the first day might have caused the complainants considerable inconvenience, it did not deprive them of their constitutional right to be heard, and that they should have presented themselves on the second day, unless informed that no meeting of the board would be held, and holding the taxes valid for that reason.

Shot His Father.

Henry Kammerer shot and killed his 70-year-old father, John Kammerer, at their home nine miles from Benton Harbor. The two men had an altercation over the playing of some ground, and the son threw a stone at his father, who retaliated. They went to the house, and without warning, the son picked up a 38-caliber repeating rifle and fired at his father, striking him just above the heart. The old man started to escape, and another bullet was fired, which hit him in the chest, and he fell. He fell and the son, supposing he had killed him, stepped into a shed and shot himself. The shot did not prove fatal, and, seeing his father rise, he fired another shot at him, turning to the shed, he took down a shotgun, and after setting fire to the shed, blew his brains out by discharging both barrels.

Killed the Fireman.

The boiler in Milton Arley's large wood working factory at Carleton exploded, killing the fireman, Edward Craft, and injuring Fred Arley, son of the owner. Otis and Cyrus Burroughs. The force of the explosion shook every building in town and left the factory almost a total wreck. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Did He Kill Himself?

Dell C. Slaght of Flint, secretary of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, and for many years a traveling salesman, was discovered in an unconscious condition, lying on a lounge in the Ellis hotel, room the other morning. The gas had been turned on full heat. Slaght died. There is much mystery surrounding the case.

Louis Smoked in Bed.

Louis Bell, a Frenchman, aged 82, was burned to death in his bedroom, 94 Greenwood avenue, Detroit. He occupied a little bedroom upstairs, isolated from the other rooms. He had a habit of smoking in bed, and it is supposed that his pipe light set fire to the bed clothes.

Burned to Death.

Michael Kennedy, a widower aged 85 years, living alone in Caledonia township, was found dead in his burning shanty. The shanty burned to the ground. The supposition is that the shanty caught fire from the old man making too big a fire in the stove.

Met a Cowboy's Fate.

John Burgess, aged 39, shot and killed George Hart at Meridian, Hart, who was engaged to marry Burgess' sister, disguised himself as a cowboy and tried to frighten Burgess, who became angry and killed the supposed tramp.

Minor State Matters.

The Ithaca opera house is being rebuilt into a business block and the town will have no play house.

The wife of Supervisor Oscar Utley of Vicksburg, Ind., losing two ribs and retaining several bruises.

Bay City's beet sugar factory will undoubtedly be built the ensuing winter, and be ready for next year's crop of beets.

The Eastern Genesee Teachers' Association has elected J. Russell president for 1898, and will meet at Goodrich next year.

Tommy Scott, a young son of Fred Scott of Port Huron, was run down by a team while wheeling and seriously injured.

Rev. James M. Provan of Shelby will probably accept the unanimous call extended him by the Buchanan Presbyterian Church.

Peter Peterson of St. Joseph, who attempted to murder his step-son, Miss Eliza Harris, July 4, was sentenced to five years in prison.

The Escanaba street railway has shut up shop and quit being anything but a right of way. Cause—the owners are tired of losing money.

The stock of the Jennings dry goods establishment at Lapeer has been sold to C. J. Cudworth of Armada. Mr. Jennings had been in business for forty years.

Adler Franks, a farmer living five miles out of Port Huron, was instantly killed in a runaway accident.

Hillsdale is to have a new industry in the shape of an aluminum coil factory. Fred Hayden, alias James Hayden, was sentenced at Howell to ninety days in the Detroit house of correction for an assault on Postmaster Brown of Brighton.

Three large wildcats were killed near Alger last week. There were four together, but one got away. They were very large and fierce. They bring a bounty of \$3 each.

END OF THE SEASON.

BIG FOOTBALL GAMES HAVE NOW CLOSED.

The Well-Trained Teams Have All Had Their Turns and Battled Manfully—University of Chicago Defeats Michigan—Wisconsin Beats Northwestern.

For the All-Western Eleven.

Football in the West has closed what was apparently a most successful season. The big, well-trained football teams of the greater colleges have had their turns, battled manfully and are now prepared to settle down and discuss the season's work. Football is a game of the future, and it is not surprising that it is so popular. The season has been exceptionally clean as far as rough work by the players themselves is concerned, and consequently as far as injuries to players are concerned. The umpires have been a rule been stricter as regards "gilling out"—that most dreaded feature of modern football. The referees have followed the ball so well that it is downed and the men lined up before an opportunity has been afforded for the rough work to creep in.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

OFFER AND ANSWER.

SPAIN PUBLISHES CUBAN AUTONOMY ORDER.

The Reply of the Cuban Government is Explicit—Nothing Will Suffice but Absolute Independence—Business of the Country, as Seen by Dun.

Cuba Refuses Autonomy.

The Official Gazette at Madrid publishes the royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus removing the anxiety that had begun to be expressed on all sides as the result of the Government's reticence and unexplained delay. The answer of the Cuban Government to the offer is in the hands of Estrada Palma, the head of the Cuban junta in New York. It is the action of the assembly of the constitutional government, and states the purpose of the revolutionary leaders to decline any proposition from Spain that does not mean complete and absolute independence and perfect freedom from Spanish domination. The document was issued at La Yaya, Camaguey, Oct. 30, 1897, and is signed by Domingo Mendez Capote, president of the Cuban republic, and the other officials of the Government. It says in part: "No special laws, no special constitution, nothing that supposes under whatever name, form or manner the subsistence of the Spanish domination in Cuba can terminate the actual struggle. Independence or death has been and will be our sacred and indisputable watchword."

GIVES BIG FIGURES.

Weekly Tidings Brought by Dun's Review of Trade.

D. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The heavy exports of wheat, with the renewed advance in price, is the most interesting and important feature of the week's events. Since August, when the extent of the foreign deficiency became realized, exports have been larger than in corresponding weeks of any previous year. The cotton exports also have become very heavy, and the output of corn falls but little below last year's unrecorded record, while in exports of manufacturing products, especially machinery, all records for the season have been surpassed. Meanwhile imports are running behind last year's at New York nearly \$2,000,000 this month, so that another excess of exports over imports amounting to about \$300,000,000 for the month is probable. But this would make an excess of about \$225,000,000 in four months. Western receipts of wheat are of enormous magnitude, in four weeks being 27,072,104 bushels, against 9,214,338 bushels in the same four weeks last year. Cotton declined to 5.55 cents, the lowest price for many years. The iron industry shows a decrease in production or consumption of pig, but with much reduced orders for products excess of production is expected. In bars, agricultural and railway manufacturing causes a heavy demand at Chicago, iron being preferred to steel. The woolen manufacture is still consuming heavily in execution of past orders and many agents are sold up ahead that they seek no further business. Some reduction in prices of wool appears. Fallures for the week have been 236 in the United States, against 300 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 38 last year."

HUNDREDS ARE DEAD.

Typhoon in Philippine Islands Works Great Havoc.

The typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands was the cause of one of the most disastrous that have been reported from the islands since the coming of the Spaniards. Thousands of lives were lost, including many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling. Several towns were swept and blown away. Fully 400 Europeans were drowned, and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished. The hurricane struck the island at the bay of Santa Paula in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 12th the hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital of Tacloban with great fury. In less than one-half hour the town was a mass of ruins.

Marquis Takes His Own Life.

A man who killed himself in Newark, N. J., the other night is now known to have been the Marquis de Sade. He was an Italian nobleman who had been in the United States for some time. He was found dead in his room at the Hotel New York, and the cause of death was ascertained to be self-inflicted.

Footpads Use Sulphuric Acid.

Two footpads stopped Mrs. Richard A. House, wife of a Chicago and Alton engineer, at an outlying point near Kansas City and robbed her of \$50. Mrs. House made a show of resistance, when one of the men poured the contents of a bottle of sulphuric acid on her hands. The men escaped unidentified.

Willamette Iron Works Fail.

M. W. Henderson was appointed receiver of the Willamette Iron Works at Portland, Ore. The liabilities of the company are about \$50,000, aside from the capital stock, which is \$300,000.

Steamer Went Ashore.

The steamer Gorgona, bound from Chicago to Lake Erie without cargo to load, ran ashore upon North Manitowish Island, off the Michigan coast, during a heavy snowstorm.

Baden Ministry Out.

The members of the Austrian ministry have tendered their resignation to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them and entrusted Baron Gautschi, who holds the portfolio of public instruction of the ruling ministry, with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Shot Her Lover.

Mary Linton, aged 22 years, shot and fatally wounded Ole Halvorsen, aged 25, at Inkster, N. D., as the result of a lovers' quarrel. She tried to kill her lover, but Halvorsen held her arm.

Reports of Damage Exaggerated.

A Seattle telegram says: The interruptions to railroad traffic caused by the recent storm are being gradually overcome. As the waters subside it is ascertained that the reports of damage done to the Great Northern Railroad have been greatly exaggerated.

Fatal Fire in Baltimore.

The five-story building, 317 and 319 North Howard street, Baltimore, Md., was destroyed by fire, and one woman, Mrs. Susan E. Maxon, lost her life. The damage to the building and contents is estimated at about \$135,000; insurance, \$100,000.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Elects at Camaguey Through the Personal Influence of Gomez.

Advices recently received from a correspondent now with the insurgents in the Camaguey district give details of the Cuban assembly recently held there. This district, which lies on the route since Nov. 1, says the assembly convened Sept. 2, but owing to the absence of several delegates from western provinces it was continued from day to day until all the members were present. Senator Mendez Capote, president of the assembly, presided. Twenty-two of the twenty-four delegates presented credentials from the various districts throughout the island. After reviewing and amending the constitution and approving the acts of the retiring President, General Bartolome Maso, vice-president, Mendez Capote, secretary of war, Brigadier Aleman, secretary of state, Ponce Sterling, secretary of foreign affairs, Moreno Delatorre, secretary of the interior, Dr. Manuel R. Silva, secretary of justice, and General Canales, inspector general, were elected. The dispatch states that the election of Gen. Maso was due to the personal influence of Gen. Gomez. Gen. Maso is known to have been unopposed to day settlement of the Cuban question not based on absolute independence.

CLAYTON'S MURDERER FOUND.

Assassin of the Arkansas Politician Said to Be a Georgia Prisoner.

The murderer of John M. Clayton of Arkansas, it is claimed, is now serving term in the Georgia penitentiary. He is a white man, and his term will soon expire. J. M. Clayton, a brother of Ponce Clayton, a Republican leader, was murdered in November, 1888, while the State of Arkansas was quivering with excitement at the election of the mountains of north Georgia. He remained there under an assumed name until the peach for crime mastered him, and he worked his way into convict stripes. In a moment when his secret preyed too heavily upon his mind he impudently to a fellow convict, who had a guard named Aiken. Aiken, who claims to hold the key to the mystery, was seen. He is holding his information for a reward, and declines to disclose the convict's name at this time. Gov. Jones of Arkansas has opened the case, and has authorized a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of Clayton's murderer.

SEES BENEFITS FOR CANADA.

Britain Favors Closer Trade Relations with America.

There is good reason to believe that the British Government will view with favor the formation of a commission to clear up vexatious questions between the United States and Canada. This attitude is in the interest of the consummation of the commission plan, for the best efforts of the United States and Canada toward a general settlement would come to naught unless the imperial Government approved the efforts and stood ready to give them official execution in the form of a treaty. At the time the commission was proposed by the recent Berlin sea meeting led to the belief that Great Britain might stand in the way of a commission which would discuss, among other questions, such imperial subjects as the tariff. The home government is now said to have concluded that it is in the interest of Canada to secure in the extensive American market lying alongside her, and there is understood to be every desire to aid Canada in the enjoyment of reciprocal trade with this country.

After Our Forest Wealth.

Terence V. Powderly, commissioner of immigration, has unearthed a scheme for the wholesale importation by European capitalists of alien contract laborers to this country. These men have been brought here for the purpose of securing barrel staves in the forests of the South for the use of great barrel manufacturers in Austria and Bohemia. The scheme has worked out such success that hundreds of men have been sent to work in the months cutting down trees and chopping them up. Mr. Powderly, through his secret agents, having made this discovery, it remained for Deputy Immigration Commissioner McGeehey of the port of New York to advise the United States marshals to take action against the contract laborers at the point of the revolver in the interminable forests of the South. The arrests were made at various points in Tennessee, Mississippi and neighboring States, where the laborers went after their initial landing at New Orleans and many points of the coast. So great has become the business of stave-making in the lumber districts of Croatia, Dalmatia and the Kranish districts of Austria that the Government, fearing the destruction of the forests, had to prohibit the falling and the capitalists in charge of the barrel manufacturers were forced to look to new fields for material. Promising offers were therefore made of employment to idle laborers to go to the lumber districts of the Southern States. They were sent in small parties to various parts of the coast, and the result was the gutting of the forests. They were sent to the coast, and the result was the gutting of the forests. They were sent to the coast, and the result was the gutting of the forests.

Blaze at the Antipodes.

A great fire broke out in Melbourne, Australia, and in a very short space of time did enormous damage. It started in the very heart of the city. A strong wind was blowing, and the fire spread rapidly. The fire destroyed many buildings, including the entire district bounded by Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanston streets, and Flinders lane, with the exception of two buildings, was destroyed within three hours. The burned section included many of the finest buildings of the city. Melbourne. The buildings were completely gutted, as most of them contained soft goods, the flames progressed with a rapidity which defied all checking, and in the furious wind ashes and burning debris were blown into the suburbs at a distance of two miles. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), while the trade in soft goods has received a serious setback. Hundreds of employees of all sorts have been suddenly thrown out of employment.

Cattle Roasted to Death.

Sixteen head of cattle were roasted alive in a Santa Fe car at Wakarusa Station, Kan. The cattle had been loaded at Heading Station for Chicago. As the train neared Wakarusa the bedding of the car was discovered to be on fire. All possible speed was made to reach the water tank at Wakarusa, but by the time the train stopped at the tank the flames were beyond control.

Moonshiners in Limbo.

Deputy United States Marshal F. J. Carpenter, with a posse of twelve men, has arrived in Hot Springs, Ark., with fifteen illicit distillers, who were captured in Scott County. The officers destroyed four stills and about four thousand gallons of whiskey and beer.

Milan Seeks Divorce.

A newspaper of Prague, Bohemia, says that ex-King Milan of Serbia is again seeking to divorce his wife, Natalie, in order that he may marry Artemisia Christie, the divorced wife of his former secretary.

To Relieve Klondike Alibers.

Secretary of War Allison, in an interview in New York, said: "I met Sir Wilfrid Laurier while he was in Washington and we had a talk in regard to the Yukon country. We agreed to work together, if we could."

NOTABLE OPINIONS.

SENATORS TALK ON THE HANNA-OHIO QUESTION.

They Believe that the Legislators Elected on the Republican Ticket in Ohio Are, in Honor Bound to Vote for Hanna for Senator.

Won't Go Back on Hanna.

Special Washington correspondence: The various statements which have been published in leading papers of the country indicating that members elected to the Ohio Legislature are likely to refuse to vote for Senator Hanna, after instructions of State and county conventions in his behalf, is leading members of Congress, irrespective of party, to some frank expressions upon this subject. Senator Carter, discussing this subject to-day, said: "In my opinion it would be for the good of the republic to amend the Federal constitution by providing for the elections of Senators in Congress by popular vote. The nearest approach to the enactment of the popular will with reference to a Senatorial candidate has been obtained through the designation of the intended Senator by the State convention, constituting the highest authority of the party and the people who compose it within the State. The Ohio State convention having clearly placed Mr. Hanna before the people as the candidate of the Republican party for the Senate, thereby deprives every individual elected on the Republican ticket to

FEAR AMERICAN PUSH.

President of the London Board of Trade Sounds a Warning.

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the London Board of Trade, made an important speech before the chamber of commerce of London, taking as his theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months, upon which he hung a grave warning against American competition, now "causing British trade." Mr. Ritchie, after declaring that the tariff and the engineering trade dispute were mainly responsible for the recent decline of exports, and pointing out that England had no weapons against the tariff, said there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the serious competition of Germany, but he thought they were too apt to overlook a more serious competitor, the United States. "The facts are serious," he continued, "and I call upon us for the exercise of all our powers to enable us to maintain our position in the commercial world."

INDIAN INQUIRY ORDERED.

Gov. Adams of Colorado Names a Commission.

Gov. Adams, of Colorado, has appointed Attorney D. C. Beaman of Denver, C. E. Noble of Colorado Springs and Judge Joshua Walbridge of Steamboat Springs as a commission to investigate the recent Indian disturbances in Routt and Rio Blanco Counties, his purpose being to determine whether or not the Indians are to be given the same treatment as the game wardens for killing Indian hunters. No news has been received at the headquarters of the department of Colorado, United States army, or at the statehouse regarding the reported departure from the Utes reservation in Utah of a party of Indians for the purpose of taking revenge for the killing of their comrades. Settlers are prepared for any move that may be made.

Young Cattle Thief Recaptured.

Aiyah Kookan, the young cattle thief who held up three officers who had arrested him at Emporia, Kan., and escaped, was recaptured. He was discovered on the blind baggage when the train left Goddard. Word was sent to Cheney, and when the train pulled in there three officers with Winchester got the drop on the young desperado and made him hand over three revolvers. Kookan was sent to the reform school not over five years ago, and is not over 21 years old. He has served two years in the Missouri penitentiary.

Train Robbers Are Followed.

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The American Wood Working Machinery Company has just been organized at Williamsport, Pa., and will control four concerns, manufacturing seven-eighths of the wood-working machinery produced in the United States. The capital stock of the organization is \$8,500,000.

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Mayor Trelson, for the city, has purchased the Duluth City and Water Company's plant for \$125,000.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; new potatoes, 40c to 55c per bushel.
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worth of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for December 5.

Golden Text.—"Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."—Phil. 2:5.

TREMBLEND LOSSES.

What Five Years of Free Trade Has Cost the American Farmer.

Some remarkably impressive figures are set forth in a series of articles published by the "Iowa State Register," on the subject of "Farmers' Losses by Free Trade." From figures taken from official statistics of the Treasury Department and prepared under a free-trade administration, the "Register" obtains some startling conclusions. For example, it finds that in the four years of 1893 to 1896, inclusive, the decreased consumption of wheat and corn directly attributed to "hard times" amounted to a total of 3,257,410,072 bushels, representing a farm value of \$664,588,239, or an export value of more than \$1,000,000,000. The loss on farm animals for the same four years is shown to be \$2,560,422,068, and on oats and hay over \$300,000,000. These are monstrous prizes to pay for the experiment in free trade covering the period between March 4, 1893, and March 4, 1897. If to the losses of the farmer, estimated

TWO THANKSGIVING DINNERS.



1894. 1897.

at more than five billions of dollars, are added the losses of the country in other ways, such as the decline in wages and in values of real estate, railways, merchandise, manufactured products, and profit-producing property of all kinds, the annual total reaches appalling proportions. It is an object lesson which the people of the United States are grasping the full significance of as the shadows of adversity gradually give way to the sunlight of prosperity.

IN A RECENT ISSUE THE ECONOMIST DREW

attention to the extraordinary increase in the wealth of the farmer as shown in the effect of protection upon the values of the sheep and wool of the United States. Ewes which in 1894 sold in Ohio at 60 cents each now bring \$3 to \$4, while lambs and bucks have advanced in equal proportion. The Madison, Wis., Journal has the following to say about the report of the secretary of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange on the great increase in the market value of live stock:

It is not from wheat alone that the

Western farmer is reaping prosperity this year. The values of live stock of all kinds have increased on an average of about 25 per cent, and from the great stock yards of Kansas City, \$40,000,000 more than in 1896 will be distributed among the producers. This is a statement made by the secretary of the Live Stock Exchange of Kansas City, after careful calculation, and taking into consideration both the rise in values and the increase in receipts. Every steer now sold at the stock yards in that city brings from \$5 to \$8 more than the same kind of a steer brought a year ago; every calf, from \$2 to \$3 more; every hog, from \$3 to \$3.25 more, and every sheep, \$1 more. The total value of all the live stock handled at that market this year will reach \$125,000,000 and more. With these increased profits from his live stock, added to the large returns for his wheat, the Western farmer is enjoying a season of remarkably good fortune and prosperity, and has good cause for rejoicing.

The whole country has good cause

for rejoicing for prosperity begins at the farm and extends through every branch of human activity. When its harvest for the year 1897 shall have been fully reaped and reckoned, there will be a grand showing for protection.—American Economist.

It Means Countless Millions.

The amount of beet sugar produced in Germany during the current year is estimated at 1,700,000 tons, a slight decrease from 1896, when the yield was 1,821,000 tons. For Austria-Hungary the yield is placed at \$22,000 tons, against 927,000 tons last year, while France shows an increase, 751,000 tons against 703,000 tons last year. These enormous figures are interesting to Americans, for they show the vast importance to which beet sugar production will soon be brought in our own country under the fostering care of a wise protective system. The development of this industry in the United States means countless millions of dollars to the farmers, countless millions kept at home which are now sent abroad to pay for foreign sugar.

Nobody Minds Them.

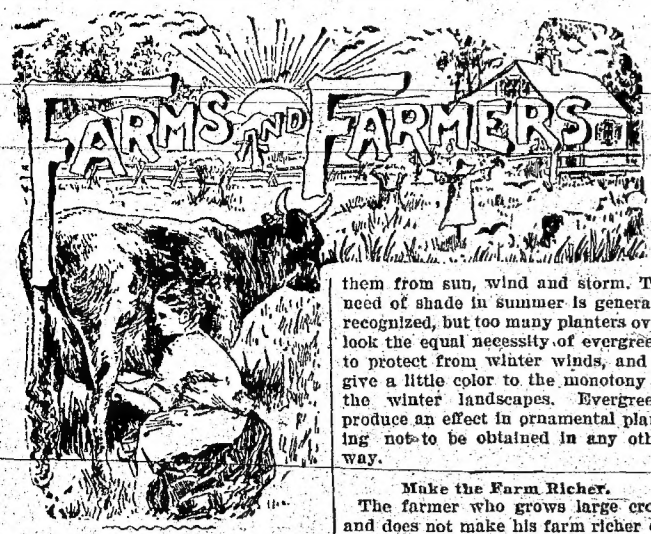
There are more men at work in the Colorado mines than ever before, but calamity is still the rallying cry of the Denver press. But it is noticeable that nobody rallies around it very much.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Uncle Sam's Choice.

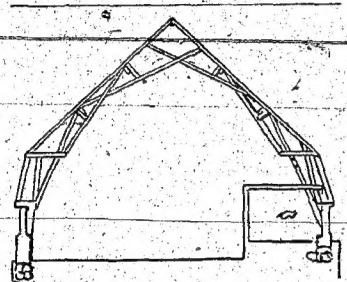


WINTER SWOOPS DOWN.

Stinging Cold Sweeps Over the Country From the Northwest.



Hip Roof for a Barn.
A correspondent of an agricultural exchange asks for a plan of a hip roof, without purlin plates or support at the hip. He is assured, however, that it is impracticable to make such a roof without some substitute for the purlins, unless the arch is used in the framing of the roof. A common form of hip roof is here shown. It is a modification of the arch, which is the strongest form of roof made. The

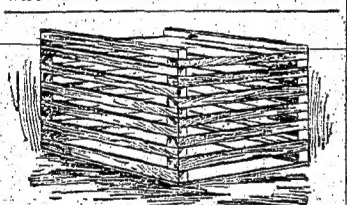


form here shown is as near the arch as can be easily made, and the braces make it exceedingly strong. It is quite practicable to join the bottom of the outside posts by one stringer from the bottom to the peak of the roof, but it would lack the stiffness and strength of this form.

Fences.

Good fences are cheapest in the end. What is a good fence and how many fencing materials be made to cost less? Timber is too valuable; so is land. We must run straight lines with wire or wood. If live posts can be employed the great bugbear in cost will be overcome by degrees. Nobody who has used growing trees for stretching wire upon wants to go back to posts that are dead and decaying. A few young trees set in the fence line each year where other ones show a tendency to die or need cutting will keep the fence up cheaply. Nail a board to each tree to tack the wire to so it won't grow into the bark. If the trees are small they need not be nearer together than forty feet, light stakes being driven midway are sag preventives.

An Easily Made Crate.
Where one has access to a mill, and can procure an abundance of inch-square edgings, he can make a dozen or more crates very easily, after the manner shown in the sketch. A few wire nails, secure the corners. Let



these be two and a half inches long. The bottom may be of board or of slats, as preferred. A board cover can also be fitted to the top, if needed. Such a contrivance makes an exceedingly strong and convenient crate, well adapted for gathering the potato and apple crops. —American Agriculturist.

To Renew an Old Orchard.
Renew an old orchard by plowing in the fall and applying a top dressing of barnyard manure, giving each tree about two big wagonloads. In fact, spread it over the entire surface three or four inches deep, and you will be astonished at the results. Your trees will take on a new lease of life, make a good growth, with healthy, dark green foliage in the place of the sickly light green of previous years. You will get large crops of excellent fruit. The trouble with most old orchards is that they are hide-bound in grass and starved to death for want of food.

Cheap Husking Peg.
Bend a piece of wire the size of a bucket bale as shown in the engraving. Turn up one end slightly and flatten it somewhat. Have the loop just large enough to slip over the second finger and the forward end sufficiently long to project slightly beyond the forefinger.

Yield of a Meadow.
From recent experiments it appears that a meadow will yield about four times as much feed in bulk if made into hay as it will if pastured. But, as it is well known that the young, tender grass of the often-cropped pasture is more nutritious than the older and tougher hay, it was found by a careful test that the advantage in nutrients, digestibility and freedom from cost of harvesting, housing and feeding of pastured fields, will nearly balance the greater yield of hay fields, except on very high-priced lands.

Peanut Butter.
A new article, known as peanut butter, is said to be on the market. It is made from the oil of the peanut, and has the flavor of the nut. Like all other products of similar kind, the consumers must be educated to accept it. It is not injurious, and is considered beneficial to some, but it will not take the place of butter from cream very soon.

Trees About Buildings.
The best position for a planting tree about a building is to plant it

them from sun, wind and storm. The need of shade in summer is generally recognized, but too many planters overlook the equal necessity of evergreens to protect from winter winds, and to give a little color to the monotony of the winter landscapes. Evergreens produce an effect in ornamental planting not to be obtained in any other way.

Make the Farm Richer.
The farmer who grows large crops and does not make his farm richer every year is losing money, even if he derives a profit from the crops. It is not always necessary to buy manure of fertilizers to add to the fertility of the soil. Proper rotation of crops and the use of green manure, plowed under, will accomplish much. It may, however, at times be cheaper to purchase fertilizers, but, with a system of rotation, and the growing of clover, the cost of fertilizers will be reduced. When the land becomes richer every year the value of the farm is increased correspondingly.

Cropping Without Rotation.
It is not alone because it is exhaustive that successive growing of one crop on the same land is bad practice. It is precisely the way to breed insects or fungous diseases, or to extend the growth of noxious weeds. There is not much successive cropping anywhere now. The value of rotation so as to increase soil productivity is better understood. Yet when settlers go to a new country they almost always crop soil that has virgin fertility with the crop that pays best, which is repeated until the crop begins to fail. Almost always the settlers on new land are poor. There are so many disadvantages in removing to the outskirts of civilization that only those who have not the money required to buy farms anywhere else.

Breaking a Colt to Take the Bit.
Although of uncommonly gentle and docile disposition, and willing to be taught anything required of him, my colt would raise his head and close his teeth when ever he saw anybody approach him with the bridle. After trying all sorts of manipulations without avail, I happened at one of these unpleasant undertakings to put my hand in the corner of his mouth, laying the ends of my fingers on his tongue. This induced him to open his mouth, and, improving this opportunity, I slipped the bit into his mouth. After that, whenever the colt had to be bridled, I proceeded as the illustration explains. Hold the bridle with the right hand up to its proper place for bridling; let the left hand enter his mouth, while the bit rests on the back of the hand near the wrist, and as soon as his mouth opens draw the bit gently into his mouth by slipping the head-stall over his head. A few such operations, not more than four or five, broke my colt completely; he would not only take the bit willingly, but he would come toward you with his mouth wide open ready to be bridled. —G. C. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

Animals Need Lime.
Lime is necessary for animals as well as for the land, but lime salts exist in the food, predominating in some kinds more than in others. Corn and wheat grains contain but a small proportion of lime, hence young animals, or dams that care to produce young, require other foods than grain. Clover hay contains over twenty times as much lime as corn, while bran is also rich in mineral elements. Leg weeds, slow growth and lack of vigor are frequently the result of foods containing but little lime.

Grain in the Orchard.
Do not sow grain in the orchard, especially wheat or rye. Oats may be sown after the orchard is well grown, and pastured down with hogs, with but little bad effect. Never under any circumstances allow timothy, red-top, blue grass, or any other grass that forms a tough sod, in an orchard. When the orchard is not in cultivation it should be in clover; hogs may be pastured on the clover.

Sell Off the Poor Stock.
Though food is cheap, for feeding stock, it is never worth while to winter what even after keeping is sure to be worth little more in spring than it falls. The young growing stock makes a positive gain in size and weight, if kept on other stock does not do this, see to it that it produces something to pay its way or else dispose of it at once for the best price to be had.

Poultry Notes.
Be sure to feed in a cleanly manner. In cold weather feed a warm breakfast. Extra good poultry always command the best price. A varied diet helps materially the general health of fowls. Do not use artificial stimulants; with poultry the reaction is harmful. Poultry droppings contain all of the fertilizing material in a solid form. Buckwheat can be used to good advantage in making up a variety. Keep the fowls away from the barns, stables and carriage houses; in such places they are a nuisance. Sunflower and sorghum seed can always be fed without threshing. So long as a good variety of food can be given, very little stimulants are needed. As a general rule, young chicks of a fancy breed should not be allowed to go on the roosts until they are three months old. Pekin ducks will grow to a marketable size and attain a greater weight in a given time than ducklings of any other breed.

FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

THE BLOUSE IS VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

Most of the Fashionable Street Garments Are Loose, While Presenting a Very Snug Appearance to the Bearer—How to Alter Tight Jackets.

Fads of Fashion.

It is not possible to treat of the current fashions without devoting a deal of attention to blouses, for these garments are the most characteristic feature of the winter styles. Blouses, effects get into all the outer garments for our upper halves, dominating in bodices, abounding in jackets, and even appearing in full-length coats, and making in the blouse the most comfortable garment that has been invented for a long, long time. It may be fulfilled, or may have only a cosy-looking fur collar, but its looseness and snugness—a rare combination—will make it at once becoming and comfortable. This garment, which is shown in the accompanying small picture, is made of covert cloth, of any heavy wool cloaking.

There is just a bit of comfort for her who has a tight-fitting coat left over from last season and feels that she really ought to wear it, because there are several new models of the tight-fitting garment. The tight model that the artist presents in the third picture was a stunning modification of the riding habit fit. It showed a double row of buttons and an unbroken fit from the hem to the bust. Then the garment became still more double-breasted and lapped away over to the right side. Such a design has the effect of making the waist seem small, and adding to the breadth at the chest. The collar should be close and tailor-made. These snug jackets and coats are not as warm as they might be, but the fashions endorse going without a jacket altogether, so that point doesn't count much against them. In reality the endorsement is a fake, for the jacket is there, only the general effect is that of a dress worn without an overgarment. The skirt is made with a silk waist of some sort or with a French dannel bodice, which may



or of tweed or boucle, or if it is to be lined, of broadcloth or a light-ladies' cloth. It crosses completely over in a generous double-breasted effect, the corner turning back in a fur-faced dainty stock bow that we are all wearing now. The garment is made with our darts, but is not bugged into a pronounced blouse, and is drawn to the figure by a belt that droops just the least in front. The opening below the belt is well at the side, is held snugly by big hooks, and so tries to the effect that, you almost seem to have on a skirt and blouse, except for the little fur edge that peeps along the opening. Such a garment is an entire costume, with the right sort of hat, gloves and shoes as accessories, and the gown beneath really makes very little difference.

When winter jackets are reached, it will be found in any stylish collection that tight-fitted ones are rare. A great variety in the arrangement of the blossing will be found, but few of these garments are made without some modification of the blouse. The three jackets in the next illustration are significant of the fact that the craze for a front contrasting with the rest of the bodice has been carried into the jacket department. Lots of blouse jackets turn back in a deep reverse down the front, to show either a simulated waistcoat, a sort blouse front, or the under bodice. The latter effect interferes with warmth, but this very point keeps most women from wearing such jackets, which are thus made unusual enough to please the women who care more for exclusive style than for protection. A vest of white cloth was included in the garment of this sort pictured here, its goods being plain cloth, Persian lamb and soutache



embroidery trimming it. Every effort is made to have the skirts below the belt lie flat, no matter how baggy the blouse may be above. This jacket's trick is to that and was in having the skirts slit that they might spring at the hips without fullness, the edge being followed all around with braiding. Elaborate braiding is a feature of the blouse, over garment, and in many cases narrow straps of fur are applied quite as broad might be, with excellent effect and an apparent increase in the warmth of the garment that is more comforting to the observer than the wearer. When the blouse comes together from chin to belt, the fur edging as a rule, stops at the belt. So, too, if the blouse turns back to show an under effect, coming to a extensions only to the belt. It is a fact just now to brand gar-

ments in designs that appear to extend from the bust out upon the sleeves in unbroken effect, and an added width thus given to the upper part of the figure. A blouse of delicate gray cloth, lined with a darker shade of gray suede and finished with chinchilla and applique designs in narrow straps of the suede, is very stunning. So is one of brown cloth appointed with curlicues of braid outlined with machine stitching. Both these garments appear in this picture. Collars for such jackets are in variety, but almost all of them dare at the back and about to the ears, a snug inside collar showing in front. A plain collar is almost unknown.

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Reports indicate a poor peanut crop this year. It was hurt first by the dry weather, and then by the wet weather. The rain found a part of the crop on the ground, dug, but not sowed, and, as there hasn't been sunshine enough to dry the peas, the result is that both the vines and the nuts are damaged from mildew. And even where the peas had been stacked there is some damage from the rain being carried by the high wind into the interior of the stack.

State Superintendent Stryker, of Kansas, has discovered that thousands of dollars belonging to the school funds are annually squandered by residents of the plains in the western part of the State. In Logan county there is a school district containing but one family. The man, his wife and his son annually elect themselves members of the School Board, vote a six months' school, at \$30 a month, and employ the daughter as teacher. The younger son is the only pupil of the school.

Presbyterians all over the world—and there are nearly 13,000,000 communicants—will celebrate the 250th anniversary of the meeting of the Westminster assembly and the adoption of the Westminster Confession of Faith. There is to be no national or international celebration, but each presbytery will have a celebration of its own, that being in accordance with Presbyterian polity. New York will lead the way with a celebration; a few weeks later there will be one by the Philadelphia presbytery; Washington will follow shortly, and then others will be held at various times in different parts of the country.

Discipline is evidently a factor in the French army, as two incidents which have just occurred during a single sitting of a court martial at Tunis go to prove. A soldier belonging to one of the African battalions, brought up on a charge of disobedience, when asked what he had to say in his defense, shouted, "You are a lot of swine and drinkers of blood," and was promptly sentenced to ten years' hard labor. The man who was imprisoned after him was accused of a similar offense, and the usual questions with a view to establishing his identity had scarcely been addressed to him when he tore a button off his tunic and flung it at the face of the President. For this offense he was condemned to death.

An agitation has sprung up in Russia for the reform of the church calendar for business reasons. One of the results of this is an embarrassment in trade. A Russian writer says: "In view of the constantly increasing traffic between Russia and foreign countries, the twelve days' difference between calendars is inflicting sensible and growing losses on our commerce. To cite one instance, it need but be pointed out that our exchanges and our reports during the Christmas season abroad are most inactive, and when business abroad revives again, Russia celebrates her own Christmas." The Russian press has taken the matter up, and is urging the government to take in hand a reform which must ultimately be inevitable.

Commodore Melville proposes, in order to test the question of trans-polar currents, to send afloat a number of specially constructed casks north of Behring Strait, and then attempt to trace their course. "Certainly," says the Philadelphia Press, "the experiment is worth trying, and it would be fitting were the money raised in Philadelphia to furnish the casks. As to sending them afloat, the United States Government vessels which will be called upon to do more active duty in Alaskan waters than ever before might well aid in this work. In favorable summers a run north of Wrangel Island is but a pleasant excursion, and under very favorable conditions the casks could be dropped off so far north as to insure that they would follow the Jeannette-Fram drift."

A bulletin for October from the Massachusetts Labor Bureau brings together statements of accidents to employees on the railroads and in the factories and mercantile establishments of Massachusetts for eight years, including 1896, which makes a formidable showing for the factories. The total number of employees killed on the railroads was 584, an average of 73 per year, while the injured numbered 2,300, an annual average of 457. This exceeds the record of fatal accidents in the factories, where the total victims for the eight years tabulated were 2,200, an average of 275 per year. The injured numbered 10,000, an average of 1,250 per year. The total number of employees killed in the factories was 2,200, an average of 275 per year. The injured numbered 10,000, an average of 1,250 per year.

Effort to Make a Cheap Wine.
The Italians are making efforts to obtain a good name for their wines on the foreign markets, and it is believed that they will eventually produce a beverage to compete in price with beer. You can always judge a man by the cigarettes he doesn't smoke.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The proportion of killed to the number of railway travelers is in France one in 10,000,000. England has one in 23,000,000, and in the United States one in 2,400,000.

Bentley City, on the west coast of Africa, which only a few months ago, before the British captured it, was known as the City of Blood, is now law-abiding and civilized. It has a British residency, a council of chiefs, a regular postal service and golf links.

A woman in Washington claims to have the power to locate any internal physical disorder by means of concentrating her vision upon the patient. Physicians have declared that her observations are correct, and they are able to use them in diagnosing a disease.

It is generally thought that the practice of having bonfires on Election Day was first suggested by the fact that it used to be the custom in England to build bonfires on Guy Fawkes Day, November 5. In Bristol, R. I., it is still the custom to have bonfires on that day.

One way Nature has of evening things up in this world is to make spendthrifts of rich men's sons. Money carries its own curse. The late Millionaire Pullman, by his will, cuts off his two sons with a bare living, held in trust for them, thus anticipating the stern curse of providence.

It is said that there are three times as many teachers employed in the Sunday schools in Massachusetts as are employed in the public schools of that State, and the Congregationalists say that Sunday school teaching has reached a stage of development when teachers, in addition to piety, must have mental equipment.

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6,356, or 794 per year, which largely exceeds the record of injured on the railroads. An explanation is that the number employed in the factories largely exceeds the number employed on the railroads, but the figures would seem to be proof that the provision against accidents in factories is not as efficient as is claimed.

The most beautiful house in the buried city of Pompeii has been recently unearthed. It is called the Iovis Vitiolum, and belonged to the noble family of Vitti. Instead of removing the marbles and bronzes and portable articles to the National Museum at Naples, everything has been left just as it was found, and tables, pictures, tessellated floors, statues and fountains and ornamented walls have been enclosed by the government with glass, thus affording protection from the elements and the vandals proclivities of many tourists. Exquisite mosaics and statuary may be seen, and the rich colorings of the walls are marvelously brilliant when one considers that nearly nineteen centuries have passed since the painting was first done. The fluted marble columns of the peristylum are things of beauty, and the marble basins in the fountain court are wonderfully beautiful and artistic. Two small bronze statues of boys have silver eyes.

Greater New York will be an empire within 300 square miles, the world's city of greatest area. Its Mayor, under the liberal powers given him in the charter, will be its sovereign. There will be a parliament of little power, composed of twenty-eight members in the upper house and sixty-one in the lower. There will be eighty-four members of the school board, and nineteen of the board of education. Within the city are elected sixty-one members of the Assembly of New York State, or nearly one-half of the whole membership, and twenty Senators out of a total of fifty-one. Within Greater New York are elected sixteen members of Congress, or more than in any single State of the Union, excepting only New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

According to the New York Sun a remarkable application of the perfected phonograph has been made by Mme. Anna Lankow, a vocal instructor of New York. She has secured talented pupils anxious to secure European experience. Theodore Wagner, a phonographic expert, furnished the delicate cylinders, and, under his direction the pupils sang their best into the phonographic horn. Mme. Lankow took the cylinders to Berlin, where the voices were reproduced for the German masters. The experiment was so successful that engagements to sing in Germany in concert and opera were obtained for two of the pupils, based solely upon the phonographic samples.

"SPEAKIN' OF FISH."

A Curious Fact About Eels That Is Not Generally Known.

"Speakin' of fish," said the man in the peackick, as he leaned a little harder on one of the posts of the Battery sea wall, "reminds me of eels." "Say, young fellow, did you ever catch an eel? Well, if you haven't, you've missed something. There's lots of ways to gather 'em in, but hooks was good enough for me an' my friends when I was a boy. You see it's this way. When we wanted eels we'd go down to the creek, roll up our pants an' wade in. Every feller'd have a kitchen fork an' he'd go around afloatin' the stones as careful as he could, an' when he'd see a loggerhead astandin' kind a peaceful like, he'd jest up an' jab him. When we'd got a good sized can full we'd go ashore an' then we'd bait our hooks."

"We'd have about 100 hooks, each one fastened to a stout line about a foot and a half long, and when we'd got our hooks baited we'd wait for night. Dark nights are best; you can't catch eels in the light of the moon. When night came we'd go down to the creek again, and when no one was around we'd tie all our hooks on one long line, about a yard apart. Then we'd tie this line to the end of the long line, which was stout, and drop it in the water near shore. A smaller stone went on the other end, and after the strongest feller had thrown it out into the creek as far as he could, so as to stretch the line we'd all go home."

"About daybreak some feller's mother'd waken him an' he'd come aroun' and waken the rest by whistlin' an' throwin' gravel agen the houses. Then we'd go down an' hunt up the big stone an' pull in our line. If we'd have luck we'd get six or seven eels. Some of them would be deader'n a door nail an' all snarled up in the line and some would be lively and quick—well, as quick as an eel. We'd just moan'n have fun a-tryin' to see who could hold them live eels. It took a grip-I-can-tell you."

"Say, it's a funny thing about live eels. If you take a stick an' mark a cross on the ground and lay your eye on the longest mark he's no better'n a dead one. He can't move to save his life; he can't do it. If you don't believe me you jest go and catch a live eel an' try it."—New York Sun.

Sees His Subjects Alone.

The King of Sweden arranges his time to the best advantage. After an early breakfast with the Queen he gives audience to public officials and Swedish, Norwegian and also foreign Ministers, as well as reviewing and inspecting troops, and so forth. Friday is occupied by a council meeting, and Tuesday morning is given to the public. As "father of his people," he sees even the poorest peasant and most unknown being in his kingdom who wishes to speak with him, and gives audience alone, no third person being present. The evenings, and indeed the best part of the night, King Oscar gives up to his literary pursuits. His poems and romances are now well known for their artistic excellence.

Diploma to a Queen.

At the instance of the professors of literature of the University of Budapest, the faculty of that institution have voted to give the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy to the queen of Rumania, known in literature as Carmen Sylvia. A deputation from the university will visit Bucharest to confer to the Queen her diploma.

IDOL OF THE CAVERN.

Strange Relic Discovered in Montgomery County, Indiana.

For many years evidence has been accumulating that the romantic regions of Rock river, otherwise known as Sugar creek, in Montgomery County, Indiana, were once inhabited by a race of beings equaling, if not surpassing, in intelligence the Toltecs of Mexico and Indians of Alaska. Archaeologists have from time to time discovered disconnected remains of a former civilization that most assuredly had its cities, towns and hamlets, its schools, its observances of religious rites and ceremonies, its social and political organizations. Late, however, has permitted a courageous Crawfordville, Ind., youth to settle two points concerning which archaeologists have long been in doubt. The first is that this ancient race of people were a devout idol-worshipping people; the second, that they existed in a comparatively recent era, or at least since the great Appalachian upheaval and the annihilation of the northern extremity of the glacial bed, known to have covered at one time all of northern Indiana. On the east bank of Sugar creek, not far from Yountsville, is a cave. The most daring of each picnic group has many times tried to explore the depths of this cavern, snugly hidden by overhanging boughs, and in every instance until recently each attempt has failed.

Recently, however, a Crawfordville searcher after notoriety or immortal fame dared to enter the sacred precincts of this wonderful place. Armed



THE OGRE OF THE CAVERN.

with a kodak and a big bunch of flashlight material, he climbed, crawled, crept and rolled, heedless of personal danger, through the narrow and steep passageway so often abandoned by others, until, by the aid of a light, he found himself in a glittering chamber of stalagmitic and stalagitic formation. As he feasted his eyes upon the grand and wonderful surroundings, amid the deathlike stillness, disturbed only by the incessant trickling of little drops of water and the reverberations of his own breathing, he suddenly discovered at one side of the chamber an image of well-defined and symmetrical proportions, almost equal in length to the domelike structure in which he stood, and in general appearance not unlike a totem pole. By the aid of his remaining flashlight material he was able to obtain an almost perfect view. What this really is, when it was constructed, why and how, are matters which led this amateur photographer to give to the public an illustration of his discovery in order that scientists may consider the problem. That a devout and idol-worshipping people have many times bowed to this image is not to be doubted. Undoubtedly the passageway leading to the temple of this idol has been gradually closed by the constantly forming limestone. From this time forward the locality of this remarkable discovery will be one of unusual interest to the scientific world.

The Art of Complimenting.

Compliments are the poetical touches which redeem the monotony of prosaic existence. In the intercourse of sympathetic people they have a natural place, and it is as pleasant to recognize by word or look the charms of our friends as it is to profit by them. Profit we do, undoubtedly, as all that makes life fairer makes it better, and a wholesome discernment of good traits must add to our faith in human nature and its capabilities. Rigid moralists declare that compliments are so akin to flattery that it is wrong to use praise in any way. This is "most intolerable, and not to be endured," for all need both to give and receive encouragement in this practical and hurrying world. And, reprehensible as hard natures find it, there is a charm in opening our eyes to the attractions of others and a warm, healthy glow accompanies the utterance of words which attest our admiration.

Enforced Agreement.

"Briggs and his wife seem to be a very congenial pair. What he says she agrees to, and what she says he backs up."

"Yes; but it's simply necessary in their case."

"How's that?"

"They live in a flat, and, of course, there's no room for argument there."

Sure.

It is to be regarded that the man who counts on his fingers is not as apt to be disappointed as the one who counts on his friends. —Yonkers Statesman.

They are still here.

"They say that poetry is dying."

"Yes, but, unfortunately, the poets aren't."

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1897.

Entered in the Post-Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bryan's prediction of heavy democratic gains in the next House is merely a long range guess. The Republicans expect to gain two or three Congressmen in Nebraska next November.

The Cuban insurgents insist that they have men enough, and that nothing short of independence will satisfy them. They have held this position from the first with no sign of wavering.

A trade paper points out that a car-load of canned tomatoes can be bought to-day for less than a car-load of empty tin cans could be bought for 20 years ago. So much for making our tin at home.

Colorado's gold production has increased from \$8,000,000 in 1893 to \$20,000,000 in 1897, putting it ahead of California in gold mining. Colorado has also mined this year nearly \$20,000,000 in silver, lead, copper and iron.

Uncle Sam would like to know why anyone is surprised by a postal deficit when the department pays out \$29,000,000 for handling second class mail matter, and receives only \$3,000,000 as compensation for the work.

Edward Atkinson gives the figures to prove that silver mined in Australia costs 23.35c an ounce. That means 18.04c worth of silver in the legal tender dollar Mr. Bryan wants our mints to coin for anybody free of charge.

Senator Morgan just returned from Hawaii, says the 31,000 natives will make good citizens, and that few are opposed to annexation. He thinks the island, which we can have for the acceptance, would be cheap at \$100,000,000.

"The Grand Army men have done wisely, in rejecting the proposition to change the time of the observance of Memorial Day from May 30th to the last Sunday in May," believes the New York Observer. "There are many incidental occurrences connected with Decoration Day exercises that would introduce an incongruous element into our Sabbath if the change were made."

Within the past twenty years, according to Mulhall, the population of the United States has risen from 45,000,000 to 71,000,000 souls—an increase of 78 percent. In the same time the value of our exports has risen 175 percent—that is three times as fast as the population. And still the Democratic party howls that the markets of the world are closed to us, because of the protective tariff.

Boston has presented to the National W. R. C. the old gates that formerly stood at the common, opposite West street. It is proposed to set up these gates at Andersonville prison, now owned by the Grand Army, and preserved as a memorial. The idea is, that the gates which opened upon the ground where the spirit of American liberty was born will guard the spot made sacred by the men who died at Andersonville as a sacrifice to the cause of liberty and Union.—Detroit Journal.

Reports of the silver-mining companies show that in many cases the cost of producing silver is now less than 25 cents per ounce, and that the silver used in the manufacture of a dollar, would now probably cost about 20 cents. No wonder that the silver mine owners are willing to spend millions to force the United States to adopt laws by which they can turn 20 cents worth of their product into a dollar, especially in view of the fact that most of the silver mines are now owned by foreigners.

Spain's release of the Competitor's prisoners is another triumph for the administration. The infliction of a death sentence on these men would be far more agreeable to the feelings of Spain's government and populace, but pressure from Washington has forced this concession. The pressure was not directed to the Competitor prisoner's case in particular, nor was it directed against Weyler's retention. It was aimed at Spain's general methods in the prosecution of the war, and it brought good results in these as in other instances. These are triumphs for the McKinley administration for which friends of liberty all over the world are grateful.—Globe Dem.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, NOV. 26th, 1897.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE: President McKinley has completed the first draft of his annual message to Congress, and to-day it was read at the Cabinet meeting, and every recommendation it contains was unanimously approved, as it will be by the republican party at large, when it is made public.

Some effort has been made by the Democrats to give the public the impression that differences existed between the President and Secretary Gage as to the financial legislation that should be recommended to Congress, but it can be stated on the highest authority that all such stories are purely imaginary. The President and his secretary of the Treasury, and in fact his entire Cabinet, are of one mind on this subject, and President McKinley believes in the possibility of securing financial legislation at this session of Congress, perhaps not all that will be asked for, but something in the line of strengthening acknowledged defects in our present financial system.

Such veterans in the Congressional arena as Senator Burrows of Michigan, and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, are not carried away by the prophecies of this being a short session of Congress, made by men of less experience. They recognize that a number of subjects certain to be taken up, especially finance, will consume much time in debate, whether anything is accomplished or not, and consequently they expect the session to be well up to the average, in length of the long sessions of Congress. Senator Burrows places the date of adjournment in their neighborhood of August 1st, 1898.

It has been taken for granted that any bill carrying out President McKinley's financial recommendation would receive the support of the gold democratic Senators, and possibly of several other democratic Senators, who supported Bryan and the Chicago platform last year, because they were party men, and not because of any sympathy they had with either, and who are believed to be favorable to legislation that would result in removing the silver question as a national issue. The latter class of democrats, if there really be such, could not be expected to announce any such intention; with four-fifths of their party shouting for free silver, it would be political suicide for them to do so. With the gold-democratic Senators it is different, as they are already out of the democratic party; therefore no hesitation was felt in asking Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, the first one of them to arrive in Washington, what, if any, policy they would have as to financial legislation at the coming session of Congress. He replied: "We have had no conference among ourselves, and therefore have not agreed upon any policy. If the Republicans have any policy as to the line of action, I have not been informed what it is. Hence, I am not in a position to give the desired information. I may say, however, that I think the country still wants currency reform, and I believe that if the Republicans would agree among themselves, it would be possible for them to accomplish that end."

State Senator Vorhees, of New Jersey, is visiting Washington. He said the Republicans of New Jersey feel very good over the situation in the state. We have the state safely in the Republican fold, though it was once considered nominally democratic, and we feel confident that we will send a Republican in Senator Smith's place when his term expires. Senator Smith will be a candidate to succeed himself, and although he is wealthy and a shrewd politician we have no fear of his winning out.

Senator Foraker was in Washington this week, but he declined to discuss the political situation in Ohio, as he had nothing to add to what he said several weeks ago, that with him the campaign ended on election day. He doesn't seem a bit worried over the misrepresentation concerning his position which have been such a conspicuous feature of the democratic newspapers for some weeks past.

At the special election in Chicago, Tuesday of last week, to elect a Congressman to fill vacancy, owing to the death of E. D. Cooke, sixth district of Illinois, Henry S. Boutell, Republican, was elected over Vincent H. Perkins, Dem-pop-silver candidate, by a plurality of 858. Less than half of the usual vote in the district was cast.

The government has just given an order for 50 ten-inch disappearing guns and 10 twelve inch mortars, and has enjoined haste. This may be taken as an indication that the president does not propose that the country shall be caught napping in case that Spain proves intractable on the Cuban question.

An Open Letter.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 14, '97.

Rasmus Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Pardon me for addressing you so soon. Since my writing you last week, I saw a Mr. Mills, who is a relative of Mr. Ed. Douglass, in your employ, and who has been an every day friend of mine here. I felt so badly about the news regarding Mr. Staley, that I told him the whole situation. After my finishing he said: "Mr. Bell, I believe you tell the truth. You must write your friend Hanson regarding your dealings with the Grayling Exchange Bank. He says you are suspicious of being a party to the absconding of Mr. Staley."

To commence with, I will admit that I have done business with the bank in a very careless manner, because I placed explicit confidence in Mr. Staley, and have scarcely ever reckoned over the interests when I renewed my notes, believing Mr. Staley to be like a father. Now I will endeavor to explain why the bank holds my notes for such large amounts. My dealings with the bank have always been the same as any business transaction not known to every one, but all trust deeds, etc., are and have been of public record in Crawford, Kalkaska, Oscoda, Otsego, Chippewa, Marquette, &c., some of them as long ago as 1887. In the last named year I was owing the bank \$4,400.00; that was about the time I bought the 3000 acre tract near DeTour, in Chippewa County. That purchase was very promising, as we were offered \$8,000.00 for the pine timber. The estimate I myself made, together with Mr. Dodge, made it appear, that it was well worth at least \$10,000.00. But here commenced the trouble. We had not made a mistake in estimating or calculating, but we got hold of a thief for a jobber; the timber cut up to our estimate but the jobber stole nearly all of it. This gave me my death blow. I was paying the bank 2 1/2 per cent per month for the money and did so for at least 2 1/2 years. Since that time I have struggled and struggled, have made some good bargains, such as the lands bought and sold in Roscommon county, and other places, but could not keep pace with the accumulating interest. Then came my sickness, that for many long months I could not attend to any business, and you can see why my notes run up. The last money I have had is the time Nels P. Salling and Mr. Staley helped me in the shoe business. I decided to Nels Salling my interest in the lands I owned jointly with Mr. Michelson, Martin Hanson, et al., and my son Frank decided me an interest in some land to secure Mr. Staley, since that time, I think, he sent me five dollars at three different times.

As security for the notes I have given him, or rather Messrs. Staley & Trench, a full warranty deed, excepting taxes, and have not a single thing to show for it. The lands I decided to them are all of my Marquette county interests, except those conveyed to Nels P. Salling. Those Marquette lands are the ones where the value lies. They also have warranty deeds, except taxes, on the Chippewa County lands, and much more, but as I said, the Marquette county lands are the ones that constitute the real value. Of course all property is dormant for a time, but they are surely valuable, and although I am now a pauper, I shall yet redeem my property.

The last deed I gave Staley & Trench was a correction deed, and is recorded in Marquette county which conveyed to them all Marquette county property, excepting the lands deeded to Nels Salling.

Now Mr. Hanson, to hear that my old fellow townsmen believe that I would join hands with any one to help rob my old friends, was more than I could stand. They must lose sight of the fact that I voluntarily turned over everything I possessed, to satisfy my creditors. I gave a deed of my home to pay a debt to a poor widow. I gave up everything of my own free will, and not forced in one instance. You all know of my sickness, which could not help but pull me down. I trusted explicitly in Mr. Staley, and the notes I last signed, were largely the accumulated interest on interest, interest on interest, and interest upon interest, until by his figures it has reached the sum which the bank now claims, and for which they are amply secured.

You have seen some of the property, and invested in it. Nels P. Salling has seen much of it, and his report was even more favorable than my own. Mr. Hanson, you can see how I joined hands with any one to rob my old towns people. Neither have I drawn large sums from the bank to cripple them, but have experienced fully the definition of the word INTEREST, and I am now a pauper on that account. Before this shock came, I felt encouraged, had started a little tobacco business, and was swelling my little stock, a nickel at the time. This makes me feel at sea again. You can figure up my interest, and see where it would run.

It is a Great Success!

We have done more business within the last fifteen days than any of our competitors have done in a month. Everybody took advantage of our GREAT SALE.

Whatever we advertise, we do. We will extend this sale for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS, with a bigger reduction in prices.

Our competitors claim that we keep nothing but cheap goods, but at the same time they are trying to get the same goods from the same House, and we can prove it.

So don't hesitate, but call on us, as your dollars will go further in our place. Thanking you for your patronage, and soliciting a further share we remain, Yours truly,

JOSEPHS' CHEAP CASH STORE, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our Tinware and Granite Ware.

Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs.

Remember the Place. Opposite Bates & Co's Store.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

—*OF TINWARE*—

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail, 4c
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot., 50 & 80c	3 qt. " " 7c
10 quart Tin Pail, 9c	1 qt. " Measure, 3c
10 qt. Galvanized Pail, 14c	Milk Strainer, 5c
12 qt. " 15c	Tea and Coffee Pots, 5c
No. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 23c	Wash Dish, 3c
1 qt. Tin Pail, 3c	Granite Dish Pan, 3c

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices.

Yours for Low Prices.

ALBERT KRAUS, Grayling, Michigan.

to, commencing at 2 1/2 per cent per month, in advance, for the time before mentioned, and since that time at ten per cent per annum, payable in advance quarterly. There has been many small sales, and small credits, but the principal from that date in June 1887, has not been received, and kept growing on account of the interest I could not pay.

Now, Mr. Hanson how large a percent of the people of the United States find themselves in the same fix I am. Some that so hastily pronounced me dishonest, stand in the same shoes I do, and cannot pay their obligations. Mr. Hanson, I am the same O. J. Bell you have always known, no better or worse; except my poverty, for which I know full well you do not think any the less of me.

It is so hard to entertain the idea, that John Staley has done what I read he has done. I always looked upon him as a model man, that would as soon cut off his right hand, as to cheat any one. He has been so kind to me, and so kind to many others, and I know, that if he made it known that he was ruining behind, there were many that would have braced him up all he wanted. I do not believe that when one is poor it is necessary to be dishonest.

I receive the Grayling News, occasionally, and in that paper I read the news. They certainly said nothing harsh about me, and I ask you all to believe me, as you always have, resting assured I am the same as ever. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient.

I am as ever, Yours truly

O. J. BELL.

Dana's SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures," will give you pure blood; make your stomach digest readily; your liver and kidneys active; your nerves strong. That's only assertion, but we back it up with this—YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOES NOT. This is an offer honest like the medicine. EVERY BOTTLE OF DANA'S is guaranteed to benefit or you get your money back.

All Druggists Keep It.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND HAY, OATS & FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, - Michigan.

STORY PAPERS

Always in Stock:

NEW YORK WEEKLY, FAMILY STORY PAPERS, ARMY AND NAVY,	FIRESIDE COMPANION, GOLDEN DAYS, GOLDEN HOURS.
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NEW MAGAZINES:

ST. NICHOLAS - For November,	FRANK LESLIES MONTHLY, for Novbr.
CURRENT LITERATURE.	STAND
LADIE'S HOME JOURNAL.	For sale by

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PRICES!

Don't miss this Great Fall Sale!

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Children Shoes, 95c	\$1.50 Ladies Fine Shoes, 95c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Boys But. Shoes, 95c	\$2.75 " " 1.95
\$2.00 Ladies fine Shoes, \$1.50	\$3.75 " " 2.95
35c Dress Flannels, 24c	12c Upland Flannel, 9c
40c Novelty Goods, 28c	12c Swansdown, 9c
60c Wool Suitings, 48c	8c Shaker Flannel, 5c
25c Window Shades, to close, 8c	40c French Flannel, 20c
\$4.00 Men's Mackintoshes, 5.42	65c Muslin Night Gowns, 49c

For prices on other goods ask for hand bills.

Hats and Caps at low prices. Rubber Goods at very low prices. Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.

R. MEYERS,

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH

These are Regular

ALLOPATHIC

REMEDIES which are prepared on sound principles. Dr. Marchant's always cure. Have stood the test of years. Are absolutely pure. Dose perfectly accurate. Are scientific. The only reliable remedy for home use. They are pleasant to take. The form is attractive.

- No. 4. Cures Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, General Debility, Weakness, Loss of Appetite.
- No. 16. Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Headache, Relieves Pain.
- No. 43. Cures Fever, Malaria, Chills, Chills and Fever.
- No. 7. Cures Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Used as a General Tonic.
- No. 42. Cures Catarrh, Measles, Night Sweats, Slight Fevers.
- No. 41. Cures Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Waterbrash.
- No. 40. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.
- No. 25. Cures Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice.
- No. 24. Cures Whites, Excessive and painful Menstruation, Female Complaints.
- No. 23. Cures Cholera Morbus, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Tremulousness.
- No. 8. Cures Jaundice, Liver Disease, Worms, Uterine Stomach, Hysteria and Dull Feeling.
- No. 6. Cures Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds.
- No. 17. Cures Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
- No. 14. Cures St. Vitus Dance, Nerve Bleed, Paralysis, Hemorrhages.
- No. 19. Cures Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dull Feeling, Dyspepsia, Stomach Disorders.
- No. 12. Cures Croup, Cough, Hoarseness.
- No. 13. Cures Dyspepsia, Biliary Disorders, Obstruction, Flatulency, Vomiting, Cholic.
- No. 5. Cures Bronchitis, Hysteria, Dysmenorrhea, Liver Disease, Chills, Nervousness.
- No. 22. Cures Headache, Intoxication, Nervousness.
- No. 10. Cures Amenorrhoea, Weakness, Run-down, Worn Condition of System.
- No. 32. Cures Quinsy, Sore Throat, All Throat Troubles.

LOW RATES—QUICK TIME—For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHEBOYGAN, and all points east and south.

Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. Agent, Detroit, Mich. Detroit and Cleveland

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Joseph's new Ad.

Remember the Farmer's Institute next week.

Read Rosenthals' Holiday Advertisement.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Seth S. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town, Saturday.

See Albert Kraus' Bargains in Granite Ware, Friday and Saturday.

Conrad Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

Supervisor Fred. Hoessl, and Miss Dora, were in town, Friday.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

A. C. Wilcox shipped a load of rye to the Gaylord mills, Tuesday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

U. Fautley, of Grove township, was in town last Friday.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Friday.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

Marius Hanson eat his Thanksgiving dinner in Lewiston.

J. K. Wright was in Lewiston one day last week, on legal business.

H. Schreiber, of Grove, was in town, Tuesday.

W. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. J. J. Collins is visiting in Detroit and Otter Lake.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Miss Ohlman, of Bay City, is the guest of Miss Laura Simpson.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Mrs. Staley and Miss Fannie went to Detroit, Monday, where they will reside.

A second hand bicycle, better than new, because it is new, for sale cheap, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Foster arrived last week, and entered upon her school duties Monday morning.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's, store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Rev. R. L. Cope killed a fine buck, last week, and is as happy as if it was the first one he ever killed.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

We hope every farmer in Crawford county will attend the Institute, Dec. 8th and 9th. It will pay.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

Ladies will be more than pleased with the address of Mrs. Mayo, at the Farmers Institute.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

MARRIED—November 26th, 1897, by Justice McElroy, Henry Jensen and Caroline Nelson.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

BORN—On Wednesday, November 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph, a daughter.

You can buy good Tin Ware of Albert Kraus, at less than manufacturer's prices.

Fred. Culver, of Saginaw, is the happy father of a young son, about two weeks old.

A large number of deer have been brought down the Lewiston Branch, the last week of the hunting season.

For the Cure and Prevention of Cholera in Hogs, use International Stock Food. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

S. Odell was in town, Tuesday, smiling as ever, and says, he is about ready for the winter.

About seventy deer have been shipped from Lewiston, so far, this season.

John Rouse and family were called to Waters, the first of the week, by the sudden death of his nephew.

Hum and Forbes, and Rev. Cope each captured another fine deer, last week.

A pair of spectacles found in the woods by T. A. Carney, can be had by the owner, at this office.

P. M. W. O. Braden is on a business trip to Detroit.

Mrs. Carney's father went home, last week, and returned Monday, bringing a fine horse for the children.

Under Sheriff P. Johnson left for Bay City, Tuesday afternoon, where he was summoned as a witness in the counterfeiting case.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Gaylord will operate an electric lighting plant. The village will be lighted by 27 arc and 700 incandescent lamps.

Fred Shotts, of Center Plains, has no kick coming. He has plenty of all things to make a man happy, and smiles audibly.

Charles Shellenberger killed a deer last Saturday. His Thanksgiving day came a little late, but now he can dine on venison, if turkey was scarce last Thursday.

Albert Kraus has no cheap store Tin Ware, but sells good Tin Ware cheap. Call and be convinced.

Miss May Cameron, of Otsego co., who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. C. O. McCullough, for the past week, returned to her home, last Tuesday.

John Fautley returned last week from Lapeer county, where he has been working on a farm. He will stay with S. B. Smith, of Blaine, over winter.

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVALANCHE.

Very few deer have been brought in so far this season, and it looks as though the most of them had been dogged out of the county.—Ros. News.

County Clerk Harris of Otsego co., had issued 58 marriage licenses up to Nov. 15th. Last year only 48 were granted during the whole term. This augurs well for a return of prosperity in that county.

Gaylord tax payers will be given a chance to vote on the question of bonding the village for the extension of the waterworks system and the paving of Main street.

Traverse City potato buyers purchased 820,000 bushels of potatoes this fall. The average price paid was 35c a bushel. It is said the farmers have 1,000,000 in reserve.

Game Warden Purchase pulled a couple of hunters from Eaton county, yesterday, for shipping deer boxed and without the license coupons, but they were discharged, as no warrant of law could be found to fit the charge as brought.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Brink, W. B. Covert and Misses Myrtle Rich and Marcia Kendrick, with O. Palmer and wife, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Niles, in Oscoda county, for four days of Thanksgiving, last week.

The Michigan Central railroad proposes to build a round house at Gaylord, and put in a switch engine there. It is also expected, this company will move its water tank from Otsego Lake to Gaylord.

There was a pleasant gathering of music-loving people at the residence of J. M. Jones, Saturday evening, to listen to the violin of Miss Snodgrass, of West Branch, a little lass of twelve, who is a musical prodigy, interpreting fine classical music, on that instrument, in a manner seldom excelled.

S. C. Knight of Montmorency county, writes us that the hunting season is about closed, and that the sound of the gun is scarcer than it was, and lots of deer left over for next year. Elmer killed two deer one day, close to the house, which they hung on trees by the door as ornaments. He says if Elder Cope had come up there with his new gun he would have got a winter's supply of meat in no time. The supply of deer, wolves, lynx and fox is as large as ever. There were sixty hunters camped within two miles of their place, during the hunting season, and since they have gone it seems lonely.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 49 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Pay or stop, will be our motto for 1898.

Mrs. Dottman was visiting in the southern part of the state, last week.

If you want the AVALANCHE for 1898, pay your past due subscription during December.

Solon Holbrook went south, last week, with one of Grayling's popular young Ladies, and report says they were married at Bay City.

We give a lengthy letter from O. J. Bell, which is self-explanatory. We have no idea that it was necessary, as no one here would charge Bell with dishonesty, but only with lack of business experience, allowing him to be made a cat's paw.

John Cameron, of Hayes township, goes on crutches these days, the result of a broad ax being too intimate with his left foot. While hewing timber for a barn, the implement glanced and hit his foot.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Two hundred subscribers to the AVALANCHE will be dropped from our list Jan. 1st, 1898, if their subscription remains unpaid. Their payment is but from one to four dollars each, but means over four hundred dollars to us, and we cannot carry them longer.

Geo. D. Nowlin, an erstwhile resident here, returned to the village, last Saturday, and says he is mighty glad to get back. He has roamed around considerably, and been in several states, but says that he prefers this part of Michigan to any place he visited.—Ros. News.

In honor of Mrs. Florence Babitt's visit to Ruddock Post No. 224, G. A. R., and to the delight of the old "vets," the ladies of the W. R. C. served a lunch, consisting of hot coffee, sandwiches, cake and fruit. A pleasant social time was enjoyed by all present.—Cheb. Tribune.

Last week the TRIBUNE mentioned the fact, that Mrs. Florence S. Babitt, senior vice president of the W. R. C. department of Michigan, was in the city. Thursday afternoon she attended the regular meeting of Ruddock W. R. C. and in the evening, with the ladies of the corps, she visited Ruddock Post, No. 224, G. A. R. In her remarks to the "boys" she urged them to make an effort to raise money to erect a soldier's monument in Cheboygan, and to start the movement she pledged to pay five dollars towards it.—Cheb. Tribune.

Matters relating to the defunct bank of Staley & Trench look much better for the depositors than it was at one time supposed possible. Mr. Trench advises the committee, that he will carry out his proposition, the payment of \$10,000 in cash, and the transfer of bank property, and the Commercial House, promptly, and Mr. Staley, through his wife and son, transfers all his property to trustees, for the benefit of the creditors. The deeds for all have been drawn, and will probably all be executed before we go to press. This consummation will simplify matters greatly, and save all the time and expense of litigation, leaving only the expense of converting the property into cash, for distribution, and the executive committee chosen to represent all the creditors, are such business men that all may be reassured of the utmost economy and promptness. The home, which would be exempt under the law, has already been placed in possession of the trustees, and the deed of the kypson property at St. Ignace, owned by Mrs. Staley, is executed and held in escrow, awaiting the execution of the other deeds. We are glad to note the brighter outlook.

From Pere Cheney.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fox, of Pere Cheney, invited about twenty of their relatives and friends to their home on Thursday, to partake of an old-fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner. They all responded and met them at their home, where they enjoyed all that heart could wish in eatables and social conversation. About 8 o'clock 10 more joined us, and we wended our way to Mr. and Mrs. A. Stillwell's. The place was in total darkness, but we were warmly received and entertained. The time was spent in singing, dancing and plays, until the wee small hours, when light refreshments were served to the satisfaction of all concerned, and it was conceded that it was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. After bidding God speed to all we departed for our homes amid a fine snow storm. Don.

The Biggest Offer Yet.

The Avalanche and the Twice-a-Week Free Press and the Free Press Almanac and Weather Forecasts for 1898, a valuable book of 500 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 20,000 of the 1897 issue were sold at 25c each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement on another page of this issue.

THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU

ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,

GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily. Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your

SHOES.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we

CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The gold excitement at Omer, still continues, and every prospect is held out for a good mine being opened.

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

3:35 P.M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P.M.

4:25 A.M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 A.M.

1:00 P.M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:40 P.M.

10:40 P.M. Mackinaw Accommodation, GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P.M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:45 P.M.; Detroit 10:00 P.M.

10:05 A.M. New York Express, Daily, arrives at Bay City 3:35 A.M.; Detroit, 7:50 A.M.

3:30 P.M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 9:45 P.M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A.M. Arr. 1:45 P.M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. OANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

The Biggest Offer Yet.

The AVALANCHE

AND

The Twice-a-Week

Detroit Free Press

For only \$1.60.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press is conceded by all to be MICHIGAN'S LEADING NEWSPAPER. It is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week and is almost equal to a daily paper. Remember, that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Avalanche" and 104 copies of the "Free Press" for only \$1.60, which makes the cost of the papers to you about One Cent per Copy.

A 500-Page Book Free!

The Free Press

ALMANAC AND

Weather Forecast for 1898.

Correct. Concise. Complete.

Over 20,000 copies of the 1897 book were sold at 25 cents.

An accurate and superior book of reference that tells you all you want to know. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical educator and hand book of encyclopedic information on subjects statistical, official, historical, political and agricultural. Likewise a book of religious fact and general practical directions on every-day affairs of office, home and farm.

A copy of this book will be sent to all subscribers immediately and sending 15 cents additional for mailing expenses, making \$1.75 in all.

The book will be published about December 25th, 1897, it being impossible to get it out earlier, on account of getting complete records of 1897 events. Copies of the book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer as soon after above date as possible. Do not delay but take advantage of this remarkable liberal offer which we make for a limited time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year for \$1.60 and you can have a copy of the book by sending 15c additional. Address

THE AVALANCHE,

GRAYLING, MICH.

THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU

ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,

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New Goods arriving daily. Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your

SHOES.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we

CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The gold excitement at Omer, still continues, and every prospect is held out for a good mine being opened.

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

3:35 P.M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P.M.

4:25 A.M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 A.M.

1:00 P.M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:40 P.M.

10:40 P.M. Mackinaw Accommodation, GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P.M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:45 P.M.; Detroit 10:00 P.M.

10:05 A.M. New York Express, Daily, arrives at Bay City 3:35 A.M.; Detroit, 7:50 A.M.

3:30 P.M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 9:45 P.M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A.M. Arr. 1:45 P.M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. OANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

The Biggest Offer Yet.

The AVALANCHE

AND

The Twice-a-Week

Detroit Free Press

For only \$1.60.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press is conceded by all to be MICHIGAN'S LEADING NEWSPAPER. It is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week and is almost equal to a daily paper. Remember, that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Avalanche" and 104 copies of the "Free Press" for only \$1.60, which makes the cost of the papers to you about One Cent per Copy.

A 500-Page Book Free!

The Free Press

ALMANAC AND

Weather Forecast for 1898.

Correct. Concise. Complete.

Over 20,000 copies of the 1897 book were sold at 25 cents.

An accurate and superior book of reference that tells you all you want to know. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical educator and hand book of encyclopedic information on subjects statistical, official, historical, political and agricultural. Likewise a book of religious fact and general practical directions on every-day affairs of office, home and farm.

A copy of this book will be sent to all subscribers immediately and sending 15 cents additional for mailing expenses, making \$1.75 in all.

The book will be published about December 25th, 1897, it being impossible to get it out earlier, on account of getting complete records of 1897 events. Copies of the book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer as soon after above date as possible. Do not delay but take advantage of this remarkable liberal offer which we make for a limited time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year for \$1.60 and you can have a copy of the book by sending 15c additional. Address

THE AVALANCHE,

GRAYLING, MICH.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET.

W. M. Repline, editor Tiskitwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's new Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. We experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures, and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

The inquest over the death of Mrs. James is being conducted behind closed doors. Thus far we know that the crime of abortion has been performed. The jury is working to secure the guilty parties. After a brief examination Dr. Wilson, who was arrested for the crime, was released.—Lewiston Journal.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. } The 34th Judicial Circuit. } DREEMING it necessary I do hereby order and appoint a special term of the Circuit Court, for the County of Crawford, in said Circuit, to be held at the Court House in the village of Grayling, in said County, on Monday the 13th day of December, 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated Nov. 10th, 1897. NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

Circuit Court Assignments.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. } The 34th Judicial Circuit. } PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided I hereby fix and appoint the time of holding the term of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1898 and 1899, as follows: ANKAW—First Tuesdays in March, August and November. CRAWFORD—Second Tuesdays in March, August and November. GLADWIN—First Tuesdays in April, September and December. OCEAN—Third Tuesdays in March, August and November. OSCODA—First Tuesdays in March, August and November. Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 18th, 1897. NELSON SHARPE, C. J.

THE BEST HOTEL IN DETROIT

Can do no more for you in the way of comfortable beds and good meals than the Franklin House, at Bates and Larned Streets. Rates are \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day. American plan. Woodward and Johnson Avenues are only a block away with cars to all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations for wheelmen. M. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors, Bates and Larned Sts., Detroit, Mich.

Special Term of Circuit Court.

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THE BIGGEST OFFER YET.

The Avalanche and the Twice-a-Week Free Press and the Free Press Almanac and Weather Forecasts for 1898, a valuable book of 500 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 20,000 of the 1897 issue were sold at 25c each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement on another page of this issue.

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TEACHING THE BLIND

HOW INSTRUCTION IS IMPARTED TO THE SIGHTLESS.

The Ecole Braille in Paris and Its Unfortunate Pupils—How Geography and Natural History Are Learned—The Blind in the United States.

Learn chiefly by observation.

Most visitors to Paris and other large French towns have been in turn moved and disgusted by the unsightly mass of beggars who crowd round the porch of each French church and public building. More particularly is the French love of children charitably exploited, and the birth of a blind child into a poverty-stricken family is often hailed with rejoicing, for the unfortunate will very soon become a very profitable source of income to all those connected with him.

A well-known philanthropist, M. Paphan, made up his mind to provide a remedy for this deplorable state of things. After many fruitless efforts, he interested the government in his



TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

scheme, and on Jan. 1, 1883, was formally opened the Ecole (school) Braille, which, though originally founded in Paris, has now been transferred to the pretty country town of Saint Mandé. Once, however, that a blind child has the good fortune to find himself an inmate of the Ecole Braille, his lot may be envied by his more fortunate brother or sister, for each blind scholar is not only carefully taught all that the ordinary French child learns in the primary government schools, but also shares in the advantages of a splendid gymnasium and delightful playground.



IN THE CHAIR-CANING ROOM.

Most people have heard of the Braille system of teaching the blind, but probably few realize exactly in what it consists. The sense of touch or feeling is very highly developed among those who are without sight, and it is extraordinary to what an extent this sense can be cultivated and increased. The Braille system simply consists of developing and applying the sense of touch till through it the pupil can be taught everything, from the alphabet to basket-making. In other words, although it may seem paradoxical to say so, everything is done to develop among the blind the sense of observation. Indeed, in some ways the inmates of the institution would seem to be even more intelligent and quick than are ordinary children, and, as a rule, they reply to the questions put to them by their masters and mistresses quickly and accurately.

In the Ecole Braille the blind are afforded opportunities not only to acquire an education but also a trade or occupation, and attention is devoted to their physical culture and training in athletics. In short, so far as their condition permits, all the advantages granted to those in full possession of their faculties are accorded also to the blind.

The school is named in honor of the famous teacher who invented what many regard as being the most practical alphabet for the blind. Besides his invention of the alphabet Braille was a practical writer on subjects of interest to the blind and their teachers, and many of his suggestions were so full of common sense that they have been since adopted in most of the institutions for these unfortunate.

Teaching a blind child to read with its fingers is one of the most interesting performances to be witnessed in the institution. The little one's fingers are taken in hand by the teacher, the points and their position are explained, and one letter after another is taught, solely through the sense of touch.

To teach a blind child geography would seem a hopeless task, for never having seen the hills, the rivers, the plains, it would appear difficult, if not impossible, to communicate to such a mind the idea of these objects. In reality the process is easy. The playground is perfectly level and contains no hills or other objects, against which the children might run, and in their haste hurt themselves. A plain is, therefore, an extension of the playground for hundreds of kilometers, and the idea is perfectly understood. In their walks the children are taken to a brook, made to climb down its banks to the water and to ascertain for themselves its dimensions. A river is only a brook one or two kilometers in breadth; the children are conducted to the steepest hill to be found in the vicinity, made to climb it, and then given to understand that mountains are many times higher and steeper than this hill, and that other countries of the earth are far larger than that in which they live. When these facts have been gained the children are taken to a large globe on which the continents, the mountains, the plains are in relief. A line of prominence represents a range

of mountains, the courses of the rivers are indicated by depressed lines, cities by round-headed ticks, the boundaries of countries by lines of sheet-iron, set edge-wise in the plaster of which the globe is made. The shape of the earth is first explained, then the continents are named, and the pupils trace each with their fingers until perfectly familiar with the outline. Then the different countries are named, their boundaries given, and, as each is explained, the pupil traces its limits with his fingers. Thus, little by little, a knowledge of the whole earth is acquired, and afterward this general information is supplemented by flat maps, also in relief, and by a larger scale, of the different countries.

Natural history is taught by the use of stuffed animals, the institution Braille having a large museum of stuffed animals and birds. With the domestic animals, such as the cat, dog, horse and cow, the children are already, in most cases, familiar; then the points of similarity between these and the other animals are explained, and the children soon learn that a fox is like a dog and that among birds there are general resemblances which constitute them a class by themselves. The specimens of the Ecole Braille are selected with a view to illustrating the peculiarities of the animal creation, and it is said to be in the highest degree entertaining to see the amusement with which the children discover that a peacock has an enormous pouch under his bill; that the mountain sheep has horns so disproportioned to his size.

Music is taught the blind by means of the Braille system of letters. The blind have not, as is commonly supposed, better musical gifts than other people, and far more labor is required for them to become expert musicians than is necessary for one in the possession of his sight. Those who can see, read at a glance a double line of music; the blind must read with their fingers, one note at a time, then commit a passage to memory ere they can retain it. With practice, however, they often become wonderfully expert at both reading and playing, the adaptation of the Braille system to musical notation materially lessening their labor.

Trades for the blind are far more numerous now than they were ere systematic instruction began. The blind make baskets and brushes and bedding, ropes, sacks, matting and chairs, while the girls learn knitting, sewing, crocheting and embroidery, and both



STUDY OF REV. DR. THOMAS.

sexes frequently attain in these trades a cleverness which makes their work equal to that of men and women who can see. Piano tuning is a favorite trade, and perhaps the best as regards its remuneration, and blind tuners are usually thorough and effective in their work. All trades which the blind can practice are now taught in the institutions for their special instruction, and it is gratifying to know that the list of occupations is increasing.

The number of these unhappy people is much larger than is commonly supposed. In the United States in 1890 there were 60,411 blind persons, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the preceding census. In England and Wales the number is 23,347; in the German Empire there are 37,072; in France there were at the latest return 32,900.

The instruction of the blind is of comparatively recent date. Formerly they were taken care of simply as unfortunate, no attempt being made to give them instruction. Saint Louis, in 1290, founded a hospital for soldiers, crusaders who, on the burning sands of Syria, lost their eyesight. Other hospitals were founded from time to time, but the first effort at education was by Bernoulli, in 1537, who tried to teach a blind girl to read. Valentine Haüy, in 1784, made the first successful attempt, in a practical way, toward systematic instruction of the blind, and he has been followed by a host of devoted men and women, many of them themselves unfortunate in this respect, who have brought the training of this class up to the highest point.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland sixty-one institutions and asylums, where the blind are either cared for or receive a measure of instruction. Germany has thirty-five institutions, France twenty-three and Italy twenty-

DR. THOMAS AT HIS WORK.

Daily Life and Habits of the Famous Liberal Preacher.

A tall, somewhat gaunt, but like figure, a face betokening kindly seriousness, framed with disheveled gray locks; a careless, easy-fitting suit of clothes, more businesslike than clerical in cut, such are some of the outward characteristics of Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, the famous pastor of the People's Church of Chicago. Seated in his study, or workshop, which is on the upstairs floor of his comfortable home on West Monroe street, Dr. Thomas is perhaps seen at his best for those who wish to know something of the personality of the man who has cleared his way from orthodoxy to an acknowledged leadership in liberal religion.

The crowds that attend the People's Church, in McVicker's Theater, every Sunday, are literally gathered from the four corners of the city, and to carry the figure still further without straining it, from the four corners of the earth. It is not surprising that this shifting mass of humanity should be composed of individuals who know little of the personality of the great preacher in the rostrum.

Like all successful men, Dr. Thomas has habits. Few clergymen are so much sought after for the fulfillment of the clergyman's office in burials, marriages and christenings. Not alone are these solicitations from the families of his own congregation, but literally from the great mass of unchurched people throughout the city and suburbs. The enormous demands on this busy man's time can be imagined. And yet, like all up-to-date clergymen, he must keep pace with the thought of the world and abreast of all modern literature.

Dr. Thomas, in describing to a newspaper writer his economy of time, said that he aimed to get started on his weekly sermon not later than Thursday morning. He works in his study at home, and has a full reference library to aid him in research. This sermon building occupies the People's Church pastor from Thursday until Saturday evening, and if the interruptions have been frequent it is not unlikely that there may be midnight oil consumed on the evening of Saturday. The sermon must be finished, no matter how late the hour, and when the pastor walks upon the platform on Sunday morning there must be no traces of the midnight vigil, but freshness and vigor.

The careful preparation of the musical service is never neglected and the general spirit of devotion pervading the whole service is one of the most impressive features to strangers who pass the vestibule of the People's Church on Sunday morning. But the sermon is the thing after all, from Dr. Thomas' point of view. He holds that the close thought of a preacher for an hour every Sunday should in ten years be equal to the hearer to a four years' university education.

To be equal to the occasion, however, naturally requires vast reading. Dr. Thomas has others constantly reading for him. He said that two men friends and one woman friend are now reading books for him, the pile of which will be given to him to absorb later on. Speaking of the impossibility of a busy pastor reading for himself all or even a majority of new books, Dr. Thomas says he has frequently reviewed books in public that he never read for himself. With reliable assistance, however, he has never been deceived as to the real thought of a writer, and through this method of reading by proxy the range of all literature is not impossible of attainment. Magazines and newspapers are Dr. Thomas' hob-



REV. HIRAM W. THOMAS.



STUDY OF REV. DR. THOMAS.

by, and he is an omnivorous skimmer of both.

In private life, in the study or in the pulpit there is no difference in Dr. Thomas' conception of what real religion means. A favorite saying of his is that if there is any good in religion at all it should take hold of the little things of life as well as enabling men to grapple with the eternal. It is Dr. Thomas' belief that one of the great missions of liberal religion is to the unchurched and laboring classes, as well as to those of the educated classes who have turned on orthodoxy. He deprecates the tendency to neglect church going on Sunday as one of the evils of the age, but takes the ground that after one church service on Sunday morning the rest of the day may be wisely devoted to recreation and social amusements.

Self-Improvement. Men of business are accustomed to quote the maxim that "Time is money," but it is a more the people or improvement of it is self-culture.

self-improvement, and growth of character. An hour wasted daily on trifles or in idleness, would, if devoted to self-improvement, make an ignorant man wise in a few years, and employed in good works, would make his life fruitful, and death a harvest of worthy deeds. Fifteen minutes a day devoted to self-improvement, will be felt at the end of the year. Good thoughts and carefully gathered experience take up no room, and are carried about with us as companions everywhere, without cost or incumbrance. Weekly Bouquet.

REMARKABLE CAREER

Of Dr. Thomas W. Evans Who Died Recently in Paris.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous dentist who died recently in Paris, only a few months ago came to this country to bury his wife, and now he has closely followed her to the great beyond.

Dr. Evans was born in Philadelphia and decided when only 13 years old to become a dentist. When 18 years old he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and two years later went to London. In 1846 he went to Paris and made a great reputation there, receiving from the courts of Europe more honors and decorations than have ever been conferred on any European of



DR. THOMAS W. EVANS.

less than royal blood, the single exception being Bismarck.

Napoleon III. was among his earliest patrons, and through him he was introduced to the family of the King of Denmark. Among his other patients there were the King's daughters, afterward the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland; also his sons, the future Kings of Greece and Denmark.

No American ever had such a footing at Marlborough house as Dr. Evans. He was on terms of intimacy with the family of the King of Belgium, the German imperial family and at the royal palace in St. Petersburg. The intimate relations of Dr. Evans with Napoleon III. enabled him, it is said, to prevent the recognition of the southern confederacy, even after he had fully made up his mind to do so, and had entered into correspondence with the English prime minister to secure the co-operation of England. Dr. Evans won consent to a delay, came to Washington, saw President Lincoln, and carried back such assurances of the ultimate victory for the Union as to persuade Napoleon to relinquish his intention.

During the Franco-Prussian war Dr. Evans organized and maintained at his own expense an ambulance service that did incalculable good. He personally directed the movements of the Red Cross Society, and it is said was the only man in Europe who might pass

THE SOUL OF WIT.

Deacon Thought Brevity a Good Thing in Sermons.

Among the very many good and excellent people who reside in the quiet and delightful old town of Alexandria, Va., is a deacon, who, notwithstanding his great piety, is a man of practical common-sense and believes in the expediency of things, just as some of his illustrious predecessors in Testament times did. Among those things which he considers of especial commendation is brevity in sermons, and the minister of the church at which the deacon attended was always known as a short-sermon man, and his congregation was always correspondingly long.

On one occasion it is narrated that the deacon, when the church last needed a pastor, went to the theological seminary of the proper denomination to hear some of the young men preach, if so be among them might be one who would find favor in the deacon's sight. It being some extra service of the church, there was preaching on Saturday and Sunday, and the deacon had on opportunity to hear several sermons. Sunday evening at tea the president of the seminary asked the deacon what he thought of the sermons he had heard.

"Um—er—um," hesitated the deacon, "I can't say that I am altogether satisfied, doctor."

"Why, bless my soul, deacon, what's wrong?" exclaimed the president, in astonishment.

"Well, they don't seem to quite exactly strike me right," said the good deacon, hedging for charity's sake.

"That is beyond me," continued the president, half musingly, as if he were trying to work the problem out in his mind. "All of them are picked men, deacon; our rising young preachers."

"Is that so?" responded the deacon with a smile of hope showing in his honest face.

"Indeed it is," said the president.

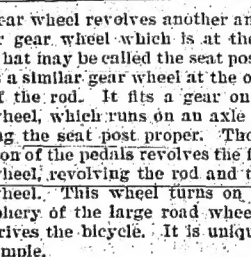
"Then, doctor," smiled the deacon, "suppose you let me hear tonight one of your sitting-down young preachers. I think that's what I'm looking for."

The president understood and the young man who preached that night became pastor of the deacon's church, though he left his pulpit ten years later for a wider field.—Washington Star.

CURIOUS ENGLISH WHEEL.

John Bull's Inventive Genius Produces This Rival of the Bevel Gear.

The inventive genius of an Englishman has produced this rival of the bevel gear. It consists of three wheels. Two of them are for ordinary use, and the third furnishes the means of propulsion. The pedals are attached to a gear wheel, which is at the lowest part of the frame. About the side of the



A CHAINLESS CYCLE.

gear wheel revolves another and smaller gear wheel which is at the end of what may be called the seat post. There is a similar gear wheel at the other end of the rod. It fits a gear on a large wheel, which runs on an axle supporting the seat post proper. The revolution of the pedals revolves the first gear wheel, revolving the rod and the large wheel. This wheel turns on the periphery of the large road wheel, which drives the bicycle. It is unique if not simple.

A King's Roof Garden.

King Ludwig's historic winter garden on the roof of the royal Residenz Palace in Munich, is being demolished.

The weight of the conservatory, with its large lake, giant palms and dower beds, was such that fears were entertained that the roof might fall in, while an ever-present annoyance was the impossibility of keeping the ceilings of the state apartments below in an unfired condition, owing to perpetual leakage. It is twenty-five years since King Ludwig commanded the garden to be made, and it was his favorite place of resort. He frequently spent the entire night there. Thirty gardeners were kept busy the greater part of the day while the king slept, rearranging the plants and bringing new flowers, so that each time he entered he should find some new charm. The late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Richard Wagner were perhaps the only two guests who were invited more than once to view the retreat where King Ludwig dreamed dreams and so mitigated the misery of his madness.

Consolation.

"An' hoo's the guild wife, Sandy?" said one farmer to another, as they met in the market place and exchanged snuff boxes.

"Did ye no hear that she's dead and buried?" said Sandy solemnly.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the friend sympathetically. "Surely it must have been very sudden?"

"Aye, it was sudden," returned Sandy. "Ye see, when she turned ill we hadna time to send for the doctor, so I gied her a bit pouther that I had lying in my drawer for a year or twa, an' that I had frae the doctor myself, but hadna ta'en. What the pouther was I dinna verra weel ken, but she died soon after. It's a sair loss to me, I can assure ye, but it's something to be thankful for I dinna tak' the pouther myself."

Beetles Ate the Lead.

That certain beetles are by no means frightened by lead foil has long been recognized, but it is rather discouraging to add one more to the number of these culprits. Ed Stuch of Nuremberg reports that a box somewhat worn with lead was lined with lead. After a while holes one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and distinctly spiral, were noticed and traced to the beetle *Tropophilus luridus*, which was not yet on the list of lead eaters, or rather lead destroyers.

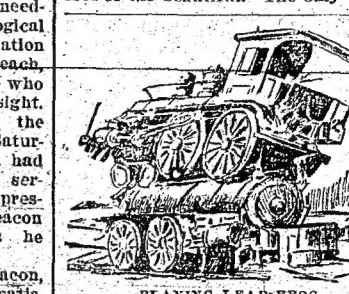
A cousin of this insect has been known to be destructive to lead chambers. There are, unfortunately, many insects and animals devoid of that sense for the sacred rights of property which we expect of everybody but ourselves.—Scientific American.

REMARKABLE WRECK.

The Famous "Leap-Frog" Collision on Missouri Pacific.

Supt. James Cooper, of the P. R. R., whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C., recently talked entertainingly to a reporter on the subject of curious railroad wrecks. Discussing one of the most remarkable wrecks that ever occurred, he said:

"The 'leap-frog' collision came off on the Missouri Pacific, and during the progress of a snow storm of unusual violence. The flakes came down so thick that the engineer told me afterward he could not see twenty feet ahead of his engine, while on the ground there was already about 1½ feet of the beautiful. The only differ-



PLAYING LEAP-FROG.

once in a snow storm in this part of the country and one out West is that, while the depth in here may not be as great, it is, if anything, more effective in tying up trains of all classes. Imagine any train in this section pulling through a two-foot depth of snow! They do that right along out in the Western States.

"Engineer Cockley, who was on one of the wrecked engines, told me that he had been halted several times on the up-grade, and had finally covered the hill and was commencing to go down the other side at a good speed. The grade had a gradual slope of about five miles, and at the bottom took a 'dip' into something like a gutter. This gutter was put there to help trains up the grade. Cockley was then going down. Every man of the crew was set on the cars, and every brake was set, yet the train continued to gradually increase its speed until, at about half a mile from the bottom of the hill it was almost flying—in fact, coasting over the slippery rails.

"At a point 100 yards from the gutter or 'dip' at the base of the hill Cockley said he saw a dark mass of smoke ahead, and the next second a dark body coming toward him. At the same time he heard a cry of dismay from his fireman and saw him taking a flying leap from the engine into the snow alongside the track. Cockley gave one shrill yell at the whistle and then followed his fireman like a shot. As he struck the snow on the side of the hill and commenced to roll Cockley heard a tremendous crash and a grinding of broken engines and cars.

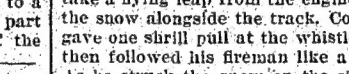
"The train that tried to pass Cockley on a single track had disobeyed orders in not remaining on the siding some five miles back. At the time Cockley's engine struck the opposing one the latter was in the 'dip' and coming on at a terrific speed to get up the hill. Old '27,' that was Cockley's engine, landed into his slightly above the cowcatcher and kept on mounting and sliding until it was completely on top of '321,' the opposing engine. The positions that resulted from the collision put the two engines in a shape resembling boys playing leap-frog, with one of the boys being stuck while half-way over.

"The funny part of the wreck, it such it can be called, was the coasting of the crews of both trains took at the time the trains came together. The whistle warned everybody, and they all jumped together and all started to slide together, with the exception of the fireman on Cockley's engine, who

had a little better start. Down they flew over the slippery snow, grabbing and clutching at the air and frozen ground, and only stopping at the bottom of the gully, about 200 yards below. Beside the bruises the trainmen received, they nearly froze, as their clothes were almost scraped from their bodies. The wreck caught fire, and that saved them."

Holds Three Trophies.

Fred Gilbert, the "Phantom of Spirit Lake," Iowa, holds three of the four recognized trap shooting trophies in the country. They are the Dupont



E. C. CUP, DUPONT TROPHY, STAR CUP.

championship trophy and the Kansas City Star cup for live birds, and the E. C. cup, emblematic of the championship of the United States at unanimate targets.

Could Not Run the Risk.

The Squire—By the way, Giles, I haven't seen you at church for some time; anything the matter?

Giles—Well, sir, it is like this: Last time I went I had a penny an' a two-shilling piece in my pocket; by mistake I put the two-shilling piece in the plate, and, well, I shouldn't like it to happen again, sir.—London Sketch.

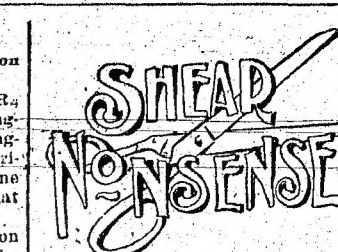
Her Opinion of Him.

Nan—Really now, Laura, Mr. Sippy seems greatly attached to you.

Laura—Ever so, that's nothing to me.—North American.

Time Works Wonders.

So would a man if he put in twenty-four hours a day, like time does.



WILLIE—PA, WHAT'S THE "GREAT DIVIDE?" PA—IT'S WHAT COMES AFTER AN ELECTION.—Chicago News.

She (after the quarrel)—And must we part forever, Harry? He—Well at least until to-morrow night, Maude.

Briggs—What kind of a fellow is Wilfowson? Griggs—I don't know. I've only seen him when he was with his wife.—Puck.

The Count's fiancée—I received my engagement ring to-day. Isn't it beautiful? Her friend—Very beautiful! Have you shown it to the Count yet?—Puck.

"Jackson has an advertisement in this paper which reads: 'Come back, and I'll be good.' " "Has his wife left him?" "No; it's the cook."—Chicago Record.

"I can tell you," said he, "how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart." "How much?"—replied she. "Two pints."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Tell me, dear, am I the first man you ever kissed?" "You are the first one who was mean and suspicious enough to ask me that question."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Why is it that Chumpley always buys another new gun at the opening of the game season?" "Because the one he had the year before never killed anything."—Detroit Free Press.

"Is that young one going to stay awake all night?" Asked Mr. Lushforth, indignantly. "There is no right for you to complain," retorted his wife. "He inherits the habit from you."

She—What are those missing links we hear so much about? He—Oh, they were some golf links that were located in a certain Western town before the cyclone struck it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Junior counsel (after stating case)—I think our client has a good cause of action. Senior counsel (doubtfully)—I can't see it; what is it? Junior counsel—It's worth fifty thousand dollars.—Puck.

Caller—In yesterday's paper you said Miss Footlight was one of the most beautiful women on the stage. Why didn't you print her picture? Editor—We never take back what we say.—Puck.

A man who stuttered badly went to consult a specialist about his affliction. The expert asked: "Do you stutter all the time?" "N—n—no," replied the sufferer. "I s—s—stutter only when I t—t—talk."

Harriet—And so Fred Dullwich has asked you to marry him, has he? Margaret (sighing and blushing)—Yes, right before last. Harriet—What a stickler he is for formalities.—Cleveland Leader.

Gabber—Oh, don't talk to me about bicycles! I'm sick at the very thought of em. You couldn't live me to put my head into a shop where they sell the things. Tibber—That would be a case of wheels within wheels, wouldn't it?

Traveler (to the ferryman crossing the river)—Has any one ever been lost in this stream? Boatman—No, sir; some professor was drowned here last spring, but they found him after looking for two weeks.—Elizabethtown Blotter.

Mrs. Crimsombank—What are you in such deep thought about, John? Mr. Crimsombank—I was only thinking, dear, that all the men who have gone in search of the north pole seem to have been married men.—Yonkers Statesman.

"What, no telephone?" asked one of the regular callers at the drug store; "why did you have it taken out?" "Most of the people in the neighborhood got to using it to order drugs from other stores. I guess I can grasp a business idea once in a while."—Detroit Free Press.

"If I had known," sobbed young Mrs. Fitz, "that you would be such a brute to poor Fido, I would never have married you." "My dear," replied Mr. Fitz, "the anticipation of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing to you."—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Jones—Why, John, you've shot a hen! Jones (indignantly)—Hen? That, madam, is a Shanghai Bant-Cochin Leghorn partridge, that I shot near a farm-house; and, as it happened to be a tame one, and quite a family pet, I had to pay for it. Where did you ever get your knowledge of hens, madam?—Puck.

Tram—I'd like a drink, but I don't suppose you'd want to change this \$5 bill. Bartender (briskly)—No trouble about change. Here's your medicine. Tram—Thanks. Ah! That's good whiskey. Bartender—Ehl! Lookee here! This bill is no good! Tram—Yes; I said you wouldn't want to change it.—New York Weekly.

Junior—I don't know what to think of Miss Kneec. Either she is awfully good-natured, or she is half-fool. She is smiling all the time. Senior—Has she good teeth? Junior—Perfect. Senior—It is safe to say she is not a fool; but it does not follow that she is awfully good-natured.—Bacon Transcript.

"Upon what does Peckedhead base his belief in the theory of reincarnation?" "On the promise that we shall all pass away as a tale that is told." You see, the tales that are told do not pass away at all; they keep coming back to be told over again. That is the way Peckedhead reasons it out."—Puck.

Signs of Greatness. Squire—I have examined your boy on the results of his schooling and I think I can say he has beyond question the germs of greatness in him.

Sire—I am delighted to hear it, but what was there in the examination that particularly emphasized this conclusion?

Squire—The illegibility of his handwriting.—Richmond Dispatch.

Atty. Fights.


"I'll wage my daughter could run one of those flying machines."

"Why do you think so?"

"You just ought to see how she soars in her graduating essay."—Detroit Free Press.

Deceived.
 mild by accepting a cheap substitute
 because he makes a few more pennies
 on he does not know.
 ve Always Bought"
 LE SIGNATURE OF
Wm. D. Wills
 Having
 ever Failed You.

here that he brought his white bride and lived with her during the remainder of his life, excepting when they were abroad traveling. Mr. Douglass left a very large estate and with some other property willed this place to Mrs. Douglass. There was, however, a flaw in the will and she was only allowed an interest in it, but has since been buying it from the other heirs. She lives alone now and has made at most a Douglass memorial of The Cedars. Mr. Douglass' library is kept intact as he left it. Several large life-size portraits of the great slave



A GAME OF "CRAPS."

He—Oh, I wish they were all on this line.

they need."

Mrs. Pinkham wishes to befriend you, Mass., telling her just how you feel, free of charge. Think what a privilege who is learned in all these matters, and

"Use the Means and
- You the Blessing
A Useful A

SAP

u, and if you will write her at Lynn,
she will give you the very best advice
it is to be able to write to a woman
willing to advise you without charge.

d Heaven Will Give
." Never Neglect
rticle Like

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A new style has been introduced by STEIN'S CIGARETTE
Strip stores—IRON PIPE CIGARS. This low priced variety
at the three-cent price (the tobacco can be found at the
COWLEY & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York) was a success.

No. N. H. No. 40-97

WHEATON & CO. ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY
you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR

RUMORS WHERE ALL LIVES FAULTS.
Rum. Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

[illegible]

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grows of Rhipans Tablets than who it would
light in gold to any one similarly affected.

In a paper cover (without glass) is now for sale at seven
pence for the poor and the economical. One found
by sending forty-eight pence to the Rhipans Chemica
LONDON (see TABLET) will be sent for free post.

CURE YOURSELF!

USE LIKE A...
CURE FOR THE...
OF THE...
THE RIPHANS CHEMICAL CO.
LONDON, E.C. 4

Sold by Druggists,
in plain wrapper
or by express, per
at 9d. or 6 bottles, 7s. 6d.
Circular

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now has been found to find. They are worth their weight
in gold.

A new style of baby bottle has been invented by Dr. Rinaldo
Group stores—don't miss it. This low-priced baby bottle is
at all three prices. The Rinaldo can be used for many
months. No. 10 Spoons 12c., No. 9c. and No. 8c. a dozen.

No. N. H. No. 40-97

WOMEN—6 THE ADVERTISER PLEASE SAY
also see the advertisement in his paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR

RUMS WHERE ALL LACK FAULTS.
Rum, Camp Syrup, Tastes Good, Easy
to drink. Sold by druggists.

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 calists (see Table) will be sent for free post.


CURE YOURSELF!

USE LIKE A CHILD the un-
 matched Rhipans Tablets
 for the cure of all
 varieties of
 influenza, colds, coughs,
 and all other ailments
 of the throat and
 chest.

**THE RIPHANS CHEMICALS,
 INCORPORATED,
 U.S.A.**

**Sold by Druggists,
 and by plain wraps
 by express, post
 at 2/6 per bottle, 6/7a
 circular.**

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THY BROTHER.
When thy heart, with joy overflowing,
Sings a thankful prayer,
In the joy O-let thy brother
With thee share.
When the harvest sheaves ingathered
Fill thy barns with store,
To thy God and to thy brother
Give the more.
If thy soul, with power uplifted,
Yearns for glorious deed,
Give thy strength to serve thy brother
In his need.
Hast thou borne a secret sorrow
In thy lonely breast?
Take to thee a sorrowing brother
For a guest.
Share with him thy bread of blessing—
Sorrow's burden share.
When thy heart enfolds a brother,
God is there.
—REV. THEODORE C. WILLIAMS.

The Widow Thomson's Thanksgiving Dinner.

By Hope Darlings.

Mrs. Thomson laid down her crochet work and glanced nervously across the table at Marie Trask, her maid and distant cousin.
"Marie, I am going to give a dinner-party Thanksgiving."
"What?"
At that single word, clear-cut and aggressive, the courage of the mistress visibly waned.
"Don't you think it would be nice, Marie, for us to ask some of our relatives to eat dinner with us that day—your ma and Tillie, you know, and Flora's folks?"
No sound broke the stillness for the space of two minutes save the ticking of the clock on the mantel, and the crackling of the open wood fire. Evidently Marie was considering the matter.
She was a tall, buxom girl of twenty with a round, freckled face, blue eyes, and an abundance of curly red hair. For four years she had been an inmate of the Thomson home, and had come to look upon her cousin and all her belongings, especially those that pertained to the kitchen, as under the command of Miss Marie Trask.
"Yes," she said, nodding her head vigorously, "we'll do it. I do get so awful tired cookin' for just us two. We'll git 'em up a right good meal," and Marie pushed back the cuffs of her red calico dress, as if about to begin operations at once.
Mrs. Thomson flushed with pleasure. She was a little woman whose dark face was still untouched by time. A rose-pink dyed her cheeks, her brown eyes were limpid, and the gray hair brushed back from her brow made a quaint frame for the expressive countenance.
"I'm real glad you approve, Marie, though, of course, it needn't have made any great difference," she added, hastily, for she was always asserting her independence in a half-hearted way that deceived no one.
Marie chuckled wisely. "No, course it needn't, but—" and she paused significantly. The next moment she went on in a more gracious tone, "Howsomever, 'bout the party. Sixteen is all that can set down to the table when it's stretched, without crowdin'. There's you and me, ma and sister Tillie and her man, Tim, and little Tim. That's six. Then I s'pose you'll want Flora Campbell and her family, though I don't know what you see in her, morn' you, other relations. There's five of the Campbells, five and six, seven. Who else?"
"Uncle Leander and Cousin Cyrilla."
"Course. Thirteen. Spose Ben Burton and his stylish wife would come clear from Lawton if we should 'ask 'em?"
"I think so. At least we will try. That is fifteen, and I don't know of anyone else, do you?" and the flush deepened on the cheek of the widow, while she steadily avoided meeting Marie's eyes.
"Well, I guess I do. You don't mean to tell me, Cousin Sary Thomson, that you'd be mean enough to give a Thanksgiving dinner and not ask David Merchant, and him your third cousin, and a miserable old bachelor at that?"
"I, I—do you really think we ought to ask David?"
"Well, I should say so. You write your invites to them as lives off, and I'll see 'bout the folks here. One thing, Sary, one turkey won't be 'nough."
"We will have two turkeys and four chickens. We shall want two chicken pies."
"Course, and some kind of cold meat. Might have pickled tongue."
"And a veal loaf. We will have that, for I remember Da—, oh, ah, what was it, Marie?"
"Why, I believe you air gittin' frustrated over this, and Marie eyed her companion suspiciously. "You needn't. I'll tend to things. Have veal loaf if you want it, though I don't set no great store by it. It's lucky we made them fruit cakes last month; they'll jest be prime. I'll make that new chocolate cake I learned of Mary Long. That'll be cake 'nough, won't it, with doughnuts and crullers?"
"I will make a pound cake after mother's old recipe," Mrs. Thomson said dreamily. "We always had one for Thanksgiving, when we were young."
"Dreadful old-fashioned," Marie retorted, sniffing contemptuously. "But I don't care. There must be mince pies and pumpkin pies and cranberry pies. Oh, we'll have a good dinner. Well, I guess I'll go to bed now, so's to git up early in the mornin' and begin things. You'll want to write your letters, I s'pose."
"Yes, I think so," was the absent reply.
Marie lit another lamp and retired into her own room, leaving the mistress of the farmhouse alone. She manifested no desire to set about letter-writing, however, but leaned back in her comfortable rocker, and, as her eyes rested on the mass of glowing embers in the grate, her mind went back to the days of her youth, when she had pledged her troth to this same David Merchant.
That was twenty-five years ago. How happy they had been! But, in a few months, they had quarreled over a trifling, and David went west. For two

years she waited, hoping for a word or sign, but hoping in vain. Then she married James Thomson.
She sighed as she remembered the years that followed. There had been no unkindness from the man whose name she bore. Still there had been a narrowness about their life that had almost stifled her, and at times her heart had cried out for congenial companionship. Ten years ago James Thomson had died. Sarah had remained on in the old home alone, save for hired help.
A few months ago David Merchant had returned to that community—a wealthy man. He had never married. The home of his ancestors had passed into his hands, and he was rebuilding and improving the house.
The year had not greatly changed him. He was erect, and the Western sun had bronzed his once fair face. His head was silvered, although the grey mustache was of the same golden brown hue that Sarah remembered so well.
She rose suddenly. What had started her on such a train of musing? It was too late for letter-writing now, the old clock was striking ten. She hurriedly prepared for bed. As she entered her own room, she lifted high the lamp and gazed long at the picture of James Thomson, which she dutifully kept hanging over her bureau.
She sighed a little; in the keen gray eyes there was surely a mocking light.
"I most wish I hadn't decided to give the dinner," she thought. "Maybe David won't come, anyhow."
She was uneasy, and the next morning, and entered early upon the preparations for the coming feast. The letters were written and despatched. Marie reported the acceptance of each of the verbal invitations.
A few days later, Mrs. Thomson was returning to her home after calling upon a sick neighbor. The early dusk of the short November day was fast gathering around her, and she quickened her steps. As she turned a corner she came face to face with a man. She was startled, but one glance at the broad-shouldered, compact form and her fears fled.
"Did I frighten you, Sarah?" David Merchant asked, turning, and falling into step with her. Then, without waiting for a reply, he went on hurriedly, "It was so kind of you to ask me to meet them, of my blood and yours at your table. At first, Sarah, I thought I must decline."
"But Marie said you were coming," she said wistfully, stealing a look at the strong face that the shadows were fast hiding.
"Yes, I'll come. You see, Sarah, it was something like this. When I first knew that you were married to James Thomson, I hated him, and I fear I have cherished a bit of that old feeling all these years. At all events, Marie's words called up something strangely like it. I thought I could never eat a Thanksgiving dinner in his house, his and yours. Then I remembered how the years had changed us both, and felt that I was a villain, not to let bygones be bygones and begin again as cousins."
She made no reply, and they walked on in silence until they reached the gate of the Thomson farm. Mr. Merchant opened this for his companion, saying as she passed through:
"You understand, don't you, Sarah?"
"Oh, yes, I understand perfectly well," she said in a voice hoarse with pain. Before he could speak again, she had passed up the walk.
David Merchant stared blankly after her. Not until he had heard the door open and shut did he turn and retrace his steps down the road. He drew a long breath and shook his head. "It was an old fool," he murmured, "to think it could make any difference. Don't know but I might just as well have stayed in Nevada."
Mrs. Thomson found Marie chopping mince and singing hymns. The girl stopped both proceedings long enough to ask:
"Wouldn't make morn'a dozen pies, would you?"
"Oh, I don't care," was the testy reply. "I almost wish I had never heard of Thanksgiving!"
"Land sakes! What ails you?" and Marie held the chopping knife suspended in both hands. "You air clean tucked out, runnin' round lookin' after sick folks. You better go to bed early to-night, and I'll steep you some boneset."
Mrs. Thomson passed on into her own room without another word. She laid off her neat black hood and shawl, tied a gingham apron around her waist, and smoothed her hair, all the time keeping her back turned to the picture of her dead husband. Somehow she felt that she could not meet that direct gaze just then.
The preparations for Thanksgiving went on apace. Acceptance came from the Burtons and the Campbells. Uncle Leander had not replied, but Marie declared there was no danger of his missing a chance to get a good meal for nothing. As these guests must come by train, they would remain all night. So Marie and her mistress labored on, and the pantry shelves groaned under the weight of delicacies.
It was not until the Monday morning before Thanksgiving that the first cloud appeared upon the sky of Mrs. Sarah. Two letters came; one from Cousin Cyrilla, saying that her father was too ill to attempt even the short journey, the other from Ben Burton. He wrote that since accepting his cousin's invitation his wife and himself had been bidden to a dinner given by an uncle of Mrs. Burton's.
And as he is a man of wealth and position, the letter ran, "one whose friendship will be of real value to me, you will readily understand that I must withdraw the acceptance previously sent you."
"Glad to hear it," Marie exclaimed crisply, when Mrs. Thomson had finished reading the letter aloud. "If that's all Ben Burton cares for us, let him spend his Thanksgiving with his wife's rich relations. We can leave one leaf out of the table, that's all."
By Tuesday evening the house was in perfect order. The massive family silver had been duly polished, and the rose-wreathed china that had been Sarah's mother's, as well as the quaint old blue delft of the Thomsons, had been taken down and washed. Marie departed at an early hour that same evening for choir practice, leaving Mrs. Thomson to spend the time alone, fully two hours after her usual time.

It was eleven when Marie returned. She lingered a moment at the door before entering, and Mrs. Thomson heard the heavy tones of a man's voice.
"Cousin Sary, I've got somethin' to say," Marie began as soon as she opened the door. "It's somethin' surprisin', so you better be prepared."
Mrs. Thomson looked up questioningly. The girl sat down, unbuttoned and threw back her jacket, took off her hat, and, holding it in her hand, went on in a slow, hesitating way that was utterly at variance with her usual abrupt manner of speaking.
"That's Tom Kester waitin' out there. He came home from York State to-day, and he's goin' back Friday. Him and me's been engaged to be married 'nigh 'bout two years, but Tom had bad luck 'bout work, and so we waited. Now he's got a good place, and I'm going to marry him Friday mornin' and start back with him on the noon train, that's all."
Marie was right. Her news was surprising, so much so that her cousin sat staring at her in speechless astonishment.
"Yes, that's all," the prospective bride repeated, evidently displeased at the quiet manner in which her information had been received. "I went home and told ma and Tillie, then I told 'em I'd have to let you know that I'd quit. I'm goin' back home now, 'cause ma and I air goin' to town right early in the mornin'. Two days ain't long to buy your wedding clothes and have 'em made, but we'll have to do the best we can."
"Why, Marie, I can't get along without you," Mrs. Thomson cried. "There's our Thanksgiving dinner and—"
"Oh, yes, that makes me think. Ma and Tillie's folks can't come, 'cause we'll have to work every minute. There won't be any one but the Campbells and Dave Merchant. You can git along. You wouldn't have me give up Tom and all our happiness together for your Thanksgiving dinner, would you?"
"No, no, dear child," and Mrs. Thomson's resentment vanished before the unusual softness of the other's voice. "I am glad, so glad that woman's dearest joy has come to you—that of loving and being loved!"
She forgot her own disappointment, and bustled about, adding Marie to her preparations for departure. The clock struck twelve before the girl was ready. Even Marie was a little affected at the leave-taking, and she shed a few tears when, in addition to her wages, Mrs. Thomson pressed into her hand a shining eagle.
"For a wedding gift, Marie," she said.
"Then she went back to her lonely bedside, and mused over the disastrous fate that seemed to attend upon her plans.
"I do hope Flora's folks will get here before David comes," she thought. "It would be so embarrassing, especially after what he said the other night. The train does not reach the village until half past ten. Well, all I can do is to tell Will to drive fast. Now I must go to bed, for I will have plenty to do to-morrow."
Thanksgiving morning dawned clear and sunny. The bare branches of the trees that surrounded the Thomson farmhouse were outlined in a brilliant silvery tracery against the bell-tinted sky, while their russet foliage lay heaped along the drive.
Within Mrs. Thomson was moving briskly about. By the time she began to look for the return of the team she had sent to meet the Campbells, she was in readiness. The chicken pies were in the warming closet of the stove, potatoes, cabbage and squash were ready for the kettles, and the two great turkeys were browning in the oven which they had shared with a huge Indian pudding, golden-hearted and spicy. Pies, cakes, platters of cold meat, pickles—all were waiting, while the long table in the dining-room was gay in snowy damask, china, silver and glass.
Mrs. Thomson, in a brown merino, cherry ribbons and a large white apron, stood looking eagerly up the road.
"They will be here soon now. Dear me, there will be only seven of us, and there is enough cooked for fifty. Perhaps I can coax Flora to stay until next week. Then I—why, there is Will, and he is all alone."
She ran breathlessly to the gate to meet the hired man. He tossed her an envelope, saying laconically:
"This come, but the folks didn't."
It was a telegram from Flora's husband. With loudly-beating heart, Mrs. Thomson read:
"The children have scarlet fever. Not dangerous, but disappointed."
"FRANK CAMPBELL."
She re-read the few words, then looked imploringly around. Will had driven on to the barn, so she was alone. What could she do?
"I can never entertain David Merchant and no one else," she said to herself. "Think of our sitting down to those two enormous turkeys, to say nothing of all the rest. It's too ridiculous, or would be if it was anybody else. It may be that something will happen to keep David at home. Oh, but that would be worse than to have him come!"
She went slowly back to the house. Here the sight of her waiting dinner was too much, and sitting down on the roomy lounge, she buried her face in a cushion and let the tears have their way.
"Why, Sarah, what's the matter?" a voice asked a few minutes later.
She glanced up to find David Merchant at her side. He had rapped twice and then, as the hall door stood open, had entered.
At the sight of him, her tears flowed away, while he distrusted her inquiry. "What is it, Sarah?" he again inquired, taking one of her hands in both his own sinewy ones. "Tell me what is troubling you, and where are all the folks?"
"Oh, David," she cried hysterically, "there are two turkeys, and food enough for a regiment, but there is no one but you. I would be all alone were it not for you."
Mr. Merchant's eyes mirrored something of the pleasure that filled his heart. "Tell me all about it," he said, soothingly.
She told so. When she had finished, the tears still stood on her lashes, but a smile was lurking around the corners of her mouth.
"So I am the sole guest at this Thanksgiving dinner," he exclaimed. "Well, Sarah, I shall go straight home

and leave you to dispose of those two turkeys yourself, if you do not make me one promise."
"What is it?" she asked shyly, and the hand he still held trembled.
"Promise to marry me, Christmas," he said, and she smiled.
"Oh, I—oh, the turkeys are burning, David! I smell them. Let me go," she said, and she ran.
Mrs. Thomson was powerless. One arm of her old lover encircled her waist, and his eyes were reading the secrets of her heart—besides, the turkeys really were burning. So she laid her head upon his broad breast and whispered:
"I promise."—The Housewife.

AMATEUR PIRATES.

Sir Francis Drake's First Attempt in the Art of Piracy

Frank R. Stockton will contribute to the coming volume of St. Nicholas a series of articles on "The Buccaneers of Our Coast." The series begins in the November number. In his characteristic vein Mr. Stockton says:
"Spain was not at war with England; and when Drake sailed with four small ships into the port of the little town of Nombre de Dios in the middle of the night, the inhabitants of the town were as much astonished as the people of Perth Amboy would be if four armed vessels were to steam into Raritan Bay and endeavor to take possession of the town. The peaceful Spanish townspeople were not at war with any civilized nation, and they could not understand why bands of men should invade their streets, enter the market-place, fire their calivers or muskets, into the air, and then sound a trumpet loud enough to wake up everybody in the place. Just outside of the town the invaders had left a number of their men; and when these heard the trumpet in the market-place, they also fired their guns. All the noise and hubbub so startled the good people of the town that many of them jumped from their beds, and, without stopping to dress, fled away to the mountains. But all the citizens were not such cowards; and fourteen or fifteen of them armed themselves and went out to defend their town from the unknown invaders."
"Beginners in any trade or profession, whether it be the playing of the piano, the painting of pictures, or the pursuit of piracy, are often timid and distrustful of themselves; so it happened on this occasion with Francis Drake and his men, who were merely amateur pirates, and showed very plainly that they did not yet understand their business."
"When the fifteen Spanish citizens came into the market-place and found the little armed body of Englishmen, they immediately fired upon them, not knowing or caring who they were. This brave resistance seems to have frightened Drake and his men almost as much as the citizens and guns had frightened the cowards, and the Englishmen immediately retreated from the town. When they reached the place where they had left the rest of the party, they found that these had already run away, and taken to the boats. Consequently Drake and his men were obliged partly to undress themselves and to wade out to the little ships. The Englishmen secured no booty whatever, and they only killed one Spaniard, and he was a man who had been looking out of a window to see what was the matter."
"Whether or not Drake's conscience had anything to do with the bungling manner in which he made this first attempt at piracy, we cannot say, but he soon gave his conscience a holiday, and undertook some very successful robbing enterprises. He received information from some of the natives that a train of mules was coming across the Isthmus of Panama, loaded with gold and silver bullion, and guarded only by their drivers, for the merchants who owned all this treasure had no idea that there was any one in that part of the world who would commit a robbery upon them. But Drake proved that they could hold up a train of mules as easily as some of the masked robbers in our western country. He took a train of cars. All the gold was taken; but the silver was too heavy for the amateur pirates to carry."

Coal Statistics.

American coal is an important item in the supplies of outward-bound Atlantic liners. Formerly a large amount of coal was taken from British and American bottoms. Over a million and a half tons of American coal are now used per year for this purpose. The coal area of the principal countries of the world is enormous. Japan and China have over 200,000 square miles of coal fields. The United States has nearly as much. India, 25,000 square miles; Russia, 27,000 square miles; Great Britain, 3,000 square miles; France, Belgium, Spain and other countries about 4,000 square miles. It is estimated that the coal districts of five of the largest European nations would yield something more than three and one-half billion tons of coal. Grumblers who sometimes worry lest by the prodigal waste of coal the supply should be exhausted may be reassured by the statement that there is coal enough in the world to last over a thousand years, at which time they probably will have little interest in mundane affairs. Pennsylvania has the credit of mining fifty million tons of coal during the year 1895. This is the largest production given in the United States Reports of any coal-producing State. North Carolina furnishes 25,000 tons, which is the smallest amount reported for any State. During the year 1895 the value of the coal production was nearly 108 millions of dollars for bituminous coal, and anthracite about 76½ millions.—The Ledger.

Useful Games.

Fröbel was a great advocate of games which would develop the acuteness and discrimination of the senses in children. Autumn fruits may be made to play an important part in this respect. The children of a kindergarten or of a nursery may be taught to name, count and draw such with colored chalks. Then one child may be blindfolded, and another child hides one of the fruits. If the blinded one guesses which one is missing he is cheered, if not, he tries again. Another way is, to have all the children guess the names of the fruits by the feel of them.—The Housewife.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON FEMININE TOPICS.

Chinchilla-in-Vogue—Novel Use For Toy Pistols.
The wedding kerchief in the Tyrol—Etc., Etc.

CHINCHILLA IN VOGUE.
There is no doubt that chinchilla will again form one of the very popular furs of the winter. It is stylish, refined in effect and very expensive. Silk velvet Russian blouses, capes and jackets will be very much trimmed with this fur. On cloth costumes of dahlia, Russian green, dark blue or plum color, small pieces for various portions of the bodice look soft and dainty against a clear complexion, he it fair or dark.

NOVEL USE FOR TOY PISTOLS.
Dealers in toy pistols in England find a growing demand for those harmless weapons. It is currently reported that they are carried by women cyclists to repel importunate vagrants or more ambitious thieves. According to an English newspaper, a clergyman (he surely cannot be a curate!) advises women to carry, instead of a pistol, an old purse filled with pepper. This is to be flung in a too persistent tramp's or beggar's face.—New York Press.

THE WEDDING KERCHIEF IN THE TYROL.
When a young maiden is about to be married in the Tyrol, immediately before she steps across the threshold of her old home, on her way to the church, her mother solemnly gives her a new pocket-handkerchief. The bride holds it in her hand throughout the marriage ceremony, using it to wipe away her tears. As soon as the marriage festivities are over, the young wife lays the handkerchief aside in her linen closet, and there it remains as long as she lives. Nothing could induce a Tyrolean wife to use this sacred handkerchief. It may be half a century, or longer, before it is taken from its place to fulfill the second and last part of its mission. When the wife dies, perhaps as a gray old grandmother, the loving hands of the next of kin place the bridal handkerchief over the face of the dead, and it is buried with her in the grave.

WOMEN IN UNIVERSITY LIFE.
One of the reports of the Educational Department in England has a special table devoted to the subject of the admission of women to university life. Inquiries have been instituted as to the arrangements made for women students at 162 of the universities of the civilized nations in both hemispheres, and 139 replies were received. The questions asked were: Are women admitted as members of the universities? Are they admitted on the same terms as men? Are they admitted to lectures? Are they eligible for examination? Are they eligible for degrees?
It is significant of the advanced liberalism of Scotland and Wales that their five universities have no answer but "Yes" to make, save as regards certain courses in the north country. Australia, India and Canada also answer "Yes," and Toronto proudly says: "No advantage is granted to men which is not open to women." New Zealand gives practically the same reply. France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, Italy and of course the United States have almost unbroken columns of "Yes." The great sinners of Europe are Germany, Austria and Russia.

QUEER OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.
Mrs. Barotti, a Chicago woman, makes a good income by conducting a nut-cracking establishment. Mrs. Barotti's place of business is known to all confectioners and street vendors. Her establishment consists of a long, narrow room. Down the center of it extends a long table surrounded by men, women and children. In front of each person is a square iron slab, with nuts piled high on one side of it. Each worker has a hammer and hammers away from morning until night. Skill is required to extract the meats without breaking them. A good nut-cracker can crack about sixteen pounds of nuts a day. They are paid about \$2 a day. In the busy season Mrs. Barotti employs from thirty to fifty hands.
An enterprising Philadelphia woman has a novel way of converting her muscle into cash. She is an expert in floor cleaning. Kitchen floors are her specialty. Kitchen floors nowadays are made of hard wood or tile or they are covered with oilcloth or linoleum. An expert can clean them with great rapidity. This woman can clean the average floor in half an hour, and her charges are 25 cents. She carries her own tools, soaps and cloths. For each customer she has a certain half hour on a certain day. She earns from \$3 to \$4 a day. Many women are now making good incomes as professional cleaners. Their chief customers are men. They have regular days for each client. They sew on buttons, darn stockings, brush clothes, and the expert are able to sponge and press clothes as well as any tailor, at a reduced price. They have certain boards and irons, for the purpose.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"A HIGH-BORN LADY."
This announcement from the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which a correspondent kindly sends us, should be read as one sentence after taking a deep breath.
Herbert Wildhart, Count of the Empire von Drommelsheim, Knight Commander (Capitular-Comthur) of the Royal Bavarian Order of the House of St. George, Royal Bavarian Chamberlain, gives suitable notice herewith in his own and in the name of his wife, the high-born Countess Ursula von Drommelsheim, nee Countess von Hochheim and Schwarzhof, of the approaching marriage of his son, and of his late wife, now resting in God, the high-born Countess Friederike, Countess von Drommelsheim, nee Countess von Leisenburg-Alshelm, daughter, the high-born Countess Elisabeth von Drommelsheim with the high-born Baron von zu Neuenburg, Royal Bavarian Lieutenant of the Reserve in the X Regiment,

Royal Bavarian Gentleman of the Chamber and Knight of the Royal Bavarian Order of House Knights of St. George, son of the high-well-born Baron of the Empire, Friedrich von und zu Neuenburg, landowner and head of the family at Neuenburg, Royal Wurtemberg Chamberlain, Commander (Comthur) of the Royal Bavarian Order of House Knights of St. George, and of his late wife, resting in God, the high-well-born Baroness Hildegard von und zu Neuenburg, nee Baroness of Hohen-Kapfenberg.
How is that for high?—and well bore?—London Chronicle.

SUCCESSFUL BLOW STRUCK FOR WOMEN.
It was in 1892 that General Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, succeeded in opening the government departments to the employment of women. The civil war was at its height, and every able-bodied man was needed in the front of battle for the protection of the country. "If ever I strike a successful blow for women, now is my time," said General Spinner. The first legal tender notes were printed in sheets of four notes each, and men were employed to cut them apart with shears. General Spinner maintained that women could handle the shears more deftly than men, and Secretary Chase finally consented to let him experiment with women employees.
The first one engaged was Jennie Douglas, and her first day's work settled the matter in her favor and that of womankind. Other women were employed. The men left, and the women took their places. Soon, however, a machine to cut money was invented, and the women were discharged. General Spinner now convinced the officials that the nimble fingers of women were peculiarly adapted to the counting of notes. He had employed his daughters in his own bank, and knew they could work more rapidly than men. He was permitted to engage seven women, who were regularly appointed as counters of the United States money. It is true that women received but half the salary paid to men for the same work at the beginning, but the salaries were gradually increased, until now a woman receives the same salary as a man in the public service when she does the same work.—Washington Post.

"MARRIAGE SCHOOLS."
Finishing schools in England are of doubtful utility. In South Germany, however, writes a London Chronicle correspondent, the institution has been developed on very practical lines. Before admission the girls are supposed to have been thoroughly well educated. They must know the rudiments of arithmetic, must have a fair acquaintance with English and German grammar, and must be able to write and speak their own language properly. They come to the school mainly to learn housekeeping.
The schools generally number from ten to twenty boarders, each of whom has a separate bedroom. Every morning after breakfast the girls have to make their own bed and dust the room. Once or twice a month she is obliged to alter the position of the furniture, so that she may know how to arrange things. Every week she is called upon to take her dresses from the cupboards, where they hang, and pack them in a box, with everything else she may require for a long visit. This done, the mistress inspects it and points out the many ways in which she may save space.
In a school in Baden I visited, only sixteen pupils are admitted, and two housemaids and one cook are kept. At the commencement of the term the girls are informed by the mistress that four of them are required every week to take absolute charge of the house. They have to rise early in the morning, and see to the preparation of breakfast. When this is finished they make their beds and tidy their rooms, and afterward go around the house to see that the servants have done their work. Then they are told by the mistress what the midday dinner will consist of, and this they will have to prepare, though the cook will supervise what they do in the kitchen, giving hints and preventing waste.
One of the four girls will have to sit at the head of the table and serve the soup, carve the poultry or joint, and help the sweets. This meal over, those on duty have, after a short rest, to arrange afternoon tea, which they lay in the drawing-room, and at which they have to wait upon their companions, and any visitors who may happen to call. In the evening there is frequently some music or light recreation, where the four girls have to act as hostesses. They finish up their day's work by arranging supper, but are not allowed to retire for the night until they have left the kitchen in perfect order, and have seen that the doors and windows all over the house are properly secured.
The value of such training as this cannot be overestimated. The girl leaves the school quite competent to undertake the management of a house; they are good cooks, and are able to undertake anything without being dependent on the servants.
The other girls who have not been so actively engaged in the house are taught sewing and the making and repairing of their own garments. In the morning they have studies and in the afternoon generally go for walks. The mistress of the school I visited is well connected, and has many visitors. In the winter evenings dances are arranged, and these are entirely managed by the girls on duty. They see to the preparation of the rooms, engage the musicians, draw up the program, etc. This lady told me that thirty-two of her girls had met their husbands at these dances.
"We mistresses," she added, "are said in Germany to be the proprietors of marriage schools. It is true, and the term is not quite inappropriate."

FOR FEMININE WEAR.
Princess gowns of velvetene. Sash ribbons of cross stripes. Girls' silk bonnets in shirred effects. Trimmings of braid and fur bands combined. Dressy costumes of moire velours and poplin. Passementerie of gilt shangles set with topaz. Umbrella handles having a wrist loop of ribbon.

WONDER WORLD.

OMAHA'S EXPOSITION IS TO BE FULL OF MARVELS.

Inventive Genius of the Earth Laid Under Tribute—Some of the Prime Engineering and Other Feats to Be Exhibited.
The work of getting into shape the preliminaries of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held in Omaha, from June to November, 1898, is proceeding with considerable zeal. There will be innumerable special exhibits and hundreds of novel show features, among which may be mentioned the following:
Sherman's Umbrella. Is a massive mechanical invention by which passengers are elevated to a height of 250 feet and revolved slowly within a circle whose diameter is 250 feet. An night the tower will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity, while at the apex a powerful searchlight will be placed. This stream of light may be seen a distance of 100 miles.
The vertical standard of the umbrella will be 350 feet high, made of steel and iron, and anchored in a stone foundation 30 feet deep and 75 feet square. It will be 40 feet in diameter or 120 feet in circumference. On the sides, of the standard, running from the bottom up, will be 40 rails, forming ten tracks for the lower platform to move up and down. On this platform will be a circular track on which another platform is revolved, the latter platform having the standard which supports the arm of the umbrella.
The arms are to 110 feet in length, at the extremities of which the cars are to be suspended. From the outer ends of the arms cables will extend to the top of the standard, connecting there with counter weights which travel up and down on the inside of the standard. The cars will be constructed on the same principle of those of the Ferris wheel, built of iron and steel and will hold 40 passengers each. There will be sixteen of these cars. The lower platform will also be used for passengers, having a carrying capacity of about 200. This platform will rise to the height of 240 feet.
Mr. R. Hinchliff, the engineer, who will construct the umbrella, describes it technically as follows:
"The Sherman Umbrella will be unique. The cars are suspended from the outer ends of the arms, the lifting arrangements being a series of braces, one for each car, acted upon by a central sleeve which will surround a supporting column, the sleeve being raised by power from the engine. After the arms are raised carrying the passenger cars to the desired height, they will be rotated by the properly applied machinery, at the pleasure of the operator. Passengers will enjoy the motion of the machine; it will be on a par with the Ferris wheel. The motion will be of two kinds—vertical and horizontal. Passengers will be first lifted to the intended height and then revolved around so that the entire country for miles around, as well as all the objects in the Exposition grounds will be clearly within view. The machine is designed to make three trips per hour and carry 800 passengers.
A miniature train consisting of locomotive, tender, four observation cars, one box car and a caboose—in all twenty-nine feet long. The train will be operated daily on its own tracks for the transportation of children. The cars are forty-one inches long and fourteen wide, in each of which two juveniles can be comfortably seated. The engine weighs 450 lbs., its nearest competitor being a London locomotive which weighs 5,000 pounds.
The famed mining district, "the Black Hills," including Galena, Spearfish, Lead City, Edgemont, with the rugged and lofty mountain of Ragged Top in the distance, will be reproduced in miniature, with towers, mines and camps, suggestive of real life. Spearfish Canyon, with its bristling crags, rocky defiles, and beautiful cascades, the Bridal Veil Falls, railways, electric lights, etc., add peculiar interest to the picturesque and novel portrayal.
An elevated cycle railway will convey passengers to and from various points on the grounds on pedal-propelled machines, operated on a double track of steel rails.
"Shooting the Chutes," a mechanical novelty, contemplates some new and ingenious ideas recently evolved in this line of amusement.
A coast-defense vessel resembling a tub, will afford amusement to exposition visitors, the vessel being converted at will into a harmless merry-go-round which will navigate the waters of the lagoon and convey passengers from one point to another.
The Nicaragua Canal, by means of which it is arranged to form the connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, will form an interesting and novel engineering exhibit. Major Henry Romeyn, representing the Chilian Government, proposes to reproduce the canal, showing the oceans on both sides, harbors and shipping.
The German Village will represent the various styles of architecture seen among the historic buildings in various parts of Germany reproduced as they appeared centuries ago.
Prominent among the amusements will be the Chinese Theatre, the Tyrolean Village, the "Streets of Cairo," with camels, donkeys, attendants and drivers; the Moorish Palace, with its dark-skinned keepers and guards, shiks from the plains of Arabia, Algeria, East Indian jugglers who perform wonderful feats, and other features showing the daily life and occupation of the natives of these countries.
The Comradeship of Miners.
A touching incident is reported from the Australian province of Victoria. A miner met with an accident and broke his leg. The nearest doctor was at Orbost, thirty-eight miles away. He was sent for, but could not leave the township, where several serious cases claimed his attention. The miner's mates thereupon decided to carry the sufferer to Orbost, and thirty-two of them having improvised a rough stretcher, carried the poor man there in a day and a half. They had to traverse the roughest country in Crogland, and to cross a river and two creeks, all of which were in flood. They got their mate into the doctor's hands in time to save his life.—San Francisco Call.